The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

Additional Testimony for the Defence.

Another Juror Becomes Sick of the Proceedings, and Faints.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1875.

There was no falling off in the attendance on this, the third, day of the ninth week of the great scandal trial. Mrs. Tilton was not present, but Messrs. Beecher and Tilton were early on hand, the former accompanied by his wife.

Mr. Ovington Recalled.

Mr. Ovington was recalled to testify with regard to moneys placed in his hands by Mr. Storrs. He said his mind had been occupied for the past two or three months in making preparations for his trip to Europe, and the amounts of money given him by Mr. Storrs had entirely escaped his memory; but on looking over the books this morning, he found he had made a mis-statement yesterday with regard to the amounts he had received.

Witness here handed a written account of moneys to Mr. Fullerton, who read aloud that the witness had received, September 4, 1874, $500, and on January 4, 1875, $745, making a total of $1,245. This paper was placed in evidence. Witness also submitted another paper, containing an account of various moneys disbursed out of this sum for the benefit of Mrs. Tilton and her children to Mr. Hill; the total amount of this sum was $1,240.93; an item of $250 was paid for Miss Florence Tilton's board when she was in the country.

Mr. Ovington's Testimony.

Witness was then allowed to leave the stand, which was taken by Mrs. Ovington, and her direct examination continued by Mr. Hill. She replied as follows: Florence Tilton was in Fairfield with her mother; Mrs. Tilton made a few of the purchases mentioned in this bill. I made some of them at Mrs. Tilton's request, and was accompanied by her children; I considered these purchases proper.

Mr. Hill here returned to the Sunday interview witness had with Mr. Tilton. Witness replied: I suggested taking Mrs. Tilton for a drive, and Mr. Tilton acquiesced; next day I called for her and took her out to drive, and left her at home after calling on Mrs. Bradshaw; on the 6th of July I took Mrs. Tilton again for a drive; we went first to the park, and at Mrs. Tilton's request returned to the city, where I left her, at my house; as she asked me, I drove to my husband's store, and afterwards went to Mr. Beecher's house, but he was not there. General Tracy called in the afternoon, but Mrs. Tilton was away from home; she did not see General Tracy, who stayed about five minutes and left; Mrs. Tilton came about six o'clock with Judge Morse; Mr. Tracy was present, having called again, there was something said about Mrs. Tilton appearing before the investigating Committee; this conversation was held in the parlor before Judge Morse, General Tracy, Mr. Ovington and myself; Mrs. Tilton had

A Private Conference

with Judge Morse up stairs at this time; Mrs. Tilton appeared before the committee that night, and her appearance before them was entirely voluntary; Gen. Tracy left the house and returned with the committee; we were down stairs when General Tracy came down to see Mrs. Tilton; he took a seat and had a conversation with her lasting about three minutes; he then went up stairs and Mrs. Tilton and myself followed; Mrs. Tilton was then introduced to the committee and made her statement; the committee took their leave about ten o'clock; General Tracy did not instruct Mrs. Tilton as to her answers, but he suggested to her as to the form of questions to be put to her; he made the suggestion in the dining room in the presence of Mrs. Tilton and myself; I was present at the whole of the interview between Mrs. Tilton and the committee on Thursday morning, the 8th of July; I saw Mr. Tilton when he called at our house; Mr. Ovington was the only person present with me; he said

Mrs. Tilton was a Trump.

She made an impression on the committee; but it was all better; I asked about Mrs. Tilton's state of health; he said she was as happy as a bird that morning; the conversation then turned on the two letters I had received from Mrs. Tilton; the first one was written I think on the day before she appeared before the committee; the first letter expressed sorrow and wretchedness, and the other showed the writer to be in a cheerful mood. I stated to Mr. Tilton the contents of the letters; Mr. Tilton then referred to the scandal, and said that Mr. Beecher had forced this thing upon him against his will, and called him a knave and a fool, and said he could not rest under that imputation. He said

Beecher was a Coward,

and that after Elizabeth had given him all she could, or something like that, he had treated her very badly, and he (Tilton) would not treat a woman in that way who had served him; I expressed my disbelief in these stories, and told Tilton he must be mistaken; Tilton also said Mrs. Beecher had made her husband's home a hell, and that Beecher never loved a woman as he loved Elizabeth; I told Mr. Tilton of my having asked Mrs. Tilton if Mr. Beecher had ever done anything improper to her, and she told me he never had, either by word or deed; Tilton asked with regard to the religious views of the committee, and I said the committee would not cheat Beecher if he was guilty, and that, although Beecher and his wife were devoted friends of mine, if I thought he was guilty I would never more be a friend of his; Tilton said Elizabeth would lie for me, as she loves me; if I had committed the Nathan murder she would lie to save me; the following morning I called on Mrs. Tilton and took her to Coney Island; I told her the conversation between her husband and me on the following day; she made a reply to me.

The reply was ruled out by Judge Neilson.

Next morning, about 7:30, Mrs. Tilton came over to my house. Mr. Tilton followed shortly after. I invited him to breakfast, and on the way I asked him why he published this letter and caused all the trouble. He asked me what he should do, and I replied:

"Do as God Directs You."

He then went to the breakfast table and took a seat beside his wife. Afterwards he went up stairs to the parlor and I followed. He said he wished to speak to Elizabeth in our presence, that there seemed to be a misunderstanding between him and his wife. Tilton spoke of her conduct before the committee, and said that for what she had done Beecher ought to kiss the hem of her garment. He said he would be the Samson which would destroy and pull down the pillars of the temple. Mrs. Tilton had then left and went up stairs. He said he desired to see her, and when she came down, he said there was a misunderstanding between them, and he asked me to be kind to her, and left. Mrs. Tilton then for the first time told me she had

Left Her Husband for Good.

I never solicited her to come and live with me, nor did any of my family. I left the city for the summer on the first Monday in August, and Mrs. Tilton accompanied me. A great number of reporters visited me. I could not say how many. They were a great annoyance to me, calling at all hours. I went to Ridgefield, Conn., where we stayed two weeks. Florence Tilton went through mistake to Ridgefield, and refused to New York, where she received a telegram from her mother at Fairfield, where she joined her.

At the point Mr. Evarts argued that what Mrs. Tilton said after hearing what her husband told Mrs. Ovington should be admitted as evidence, as when Mr. Moulton showed a letter of Mr. Beecher's to Mrs. Tilton, complaining of his letters being detained by Moulton, what Tilton said was admitted as evidence.

The counsel read that portion of the evidence of Moulton referred to, and argued that the cases were similar.

Mr. Beecher opposed this course, and said the state of the two matters were entirely different.

Judge Neilson said that on looking over the matter he thought he was correct in his ruling to exclude Mrs. Tilton's conversation, and would adhere to his decision.

Cross—Examined by Mr. Fullerton.

I had other interviews besides those I have mentioned with Mr. Tilton after his wife came to my house. I think I had three of these interviews. The first occurred in Mr. Storrs' presence in my parlor, in July. The second, I think, was in September, on Sunday, and I was alone at that interview until about fifteen minutes before Tilton left, when my husband came in. Up to about three weeks ago Florence Tilton passed my house. I was told she was requested to visit my house. I was told she was requested to be allowed to attend her mother at this trial. I think the request was made at my house on Sunday. Mrs. Tilton told me so. She told me the following Monday after my first interview with Tilton that I had a long interview with him. It was at this interview that he expressed a wish to see my husband, as he was a just man. He said his defence was urged upon him. I think he was glad she should go out with me and divert her mind. He did not mention the Bacon letter at that interview. It was on the 6th of July I took her for the second drive, and took Mrs. Tilton to her house. I went to Beecher's house on that day to see him, when he was not there. I called at Mr. Jos. Howard's house, but he was not there. I told the servants at Beecher's house I was anxious to see him, but did not at the time the committee had called.

The Court here took a recess.

After the recess, Mrs. Ovington resumed the witness chair, and her cross-examination was continued. She replied: At the time I called on Beecher I left a message that if I were able to call at six o'clock that evening I would do so. I called to see him shortly after that hour. I found him at home, and had an interview with him, and I met General Tracy there. I knew he was to see Beecher, but not at what hour. I knew, because he called at my house that afternoon. This was his first call at my house. This was after my first call at Beecher's house. I learned from Shearman by a note that Beecher would see me. This note, I think, was destroyed. I did not see Shearman at Beecher's house. I did not expect to see General Tracy at Beecher's house. I told Beecher that

Mrs. Tilton Desired to See Some of the Church Brethren,

and asked if he could see her. He replied No. He said if Mrs. Tilton had anything truthful to say in regard to the matter, he would be glad that she should say it. I told Beecher that after the publication of the Bacon letter Mrs. Tilton went to her brother, Mr. Richards, and proposed to publish a card about it, and he advised her against it. I also said to him that I had asked her if she weighed the matter in her mind of consulting with the church brethren, and she replied that she had. She had prayed to God, and would see them if it caused her separation and that every child she had. Mr. Beecher asked General Tracy if the committee met that night, and if they could be got together. He replied that they could. He did not credit to me that Mrs. Tilton could see the church brethren without consulting Beecher. My husband was then a member of the church. I do not know if that was a special meeting of the committee that night. I did not know then that the committee was appointed by Beecher. On the drive to the park on the 9th of July, Mrs. Tilton spoke to me of a separation and seeing the church brethren. She said if she did so, she might not have a roof to shelter her, and I proffered my friendship and roof whenever she desired to use them. When I took her home in the afternoon she was to come to my house at half-past six. Mr. Tracy and she first met in the back parlor in the presence of Judge Morse. I do not think Judge Morse is a member of Plymouth church. When General Tracy came to the house

Did Not Inquire for Mrs. Tilton,

nor did I convey any message from him to her. When we went down to tea General Tracy left to call the committee, with whom he returned. I do not know if Tracy made any excuse for coming down then. He stayed there about three minutes. Almost as soon as she entered the parlor she made her statement, but was not sworn. There were present, Messrs. Storrs, Beecher, Tracy, Winslow, Sage, Claflin, General Tracy, my husband and myself. There was a short-hand writer, Mr. Ellenwood, present, and took notes of the proceedings, I think, for I saw him write. On the 8th of July Tilton expressed himself delighted with what his wife had told the committee. He appeared to be pleased, although he said it was a fiction. He said that if Beecher would

Lay down his Arms

and bring in the report he had drawn up he would be satisfied. He read only one report, which was not very long. He said his object in drawing up the report was to submit it to the committee, and if the committee would adopt it he would cease from hostilities. I said to him I did not believe the committee would receive this report. He asked me to remember that the report was dated two weeks in advance, and remember, said he, it is a fiction, all fiction throughout. He said it would quiet the scandal if the committee would receive this report and Beecher would keep quiet. He gave as a reason for the publication of the Bacon letter that the Congregational Council had brought the matter to a crisis, and that Tilton paid attention to the reading of the report by Tilton, but I do not think I could swear to its language.

Mr. Fullerton read the report to witness, and asked her if she remembered that this was the language used in the beginning of the report read to her. The witness said she could not recollect if that was the wording of the report on that portion of it, but towards the latter end of the document said: I think that was the language used, or something like it, but she could not remember it well enough to swear to it. On the Friday following Mrs. Tilton's appearance before the committee, the 10th of July, I think, Mrs. Tilton and I went to Coney Island. We met Mr. and Mrs. Charles Storrs on the piazza of the hotel there. I saw Mr. Joseph Howard there, but did not speak to him. The only friends of Beecher's we spoke to were Mr. and Mrs. Storrs. In one of my interviews with Tilton, when I told him I

Could Not Stand by Beecher if He Were Guilty,

he said there were plenty of people in Plymouth Church who would stand by him, guilty or innocent, some from love and some from other motives, and I replied: "I think not, Mr. Tilton." I think Mr. Tilton came to me on the morning of the 4th of July, in consequence of what I told her on the day we drove to the park. The children did not come with her on that day. I think Ralph came on the following day to visit Tilton. Mrs. Tilton, my house on the day Mrs. Tilton came to my house, and in my interview with Mr. Tilton, when he asked me what he should do, I replied: "I do not know. Do what is right in the sight of God." He had threatened, in an interview on the piazza, that if the committee reported unfavorably, to take his case into a court of justice. On the morning he came to my house he said the burden of the conversation with regard to what he had stated to me had been misapprehended by Mrs. Tilton. I was not aware then that Mrs. Tilton had left her home for good. I do not remember that he said anything about his wife returning to her own house, as I did not know she had left until after he had gone away. When he, Tilton, consulted her as to the charge, and asked me to take care of her, I thought it was a temporary separation. Mr. Tilton then went away and Mrs. Tilton remained with me. It was after Mr. Tilton had left the room that he threatened to

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This was said in answer to Mr. Ovington asking why he took this course and persecuted Beecher. It was when Tilton had said that for what Elizabeth, not Beecher should kiss the hem of her garment, and here Mrs. Tilton left the room. I went up to Ridgefield shortly after this, where I remained six days. Mr. Canfield had a house there at Ridgefield, where they passed by their right names. I know

Bessie Turner.

She has been frequently at my house. While Mrs. Tilton was at my house there were innumerable visitors. I cannot tell how many. I saw Mr. Tracy visited her. Mr. Beecher called once at 11 o'clock in the morning in July, before I left for the country. The interview might have lasted twenty minutes, and I was present at it. He made only one call. One of Mrs. Tilton's servants, named Katie Burke, lives in Hoboken. Two of them were in my employ. One of them, a cook, came in September, but I do not know when she left. The other came in October, and left after the holidays. The name of the cook was Marcilla Murray, and the other was called Lizzie Lowery. Mrs. Tilton never went out alone in the carriage, but always with me.

Re-Direct Examination by Mr. Hill.

It was because we were among friends at Washington that our true names were used. When I went to Coney Island our meeting with the Storrs was accidental, and not prearranged. I believe Storrs is a member of Plymouth Church.

This concluded Mrs. Ovington's testimony, and she was allowed to leave the stand.

Mrs. Putnam on the Stand.

Mrs. Putnam was the next witness called. She gave her name as Sarah O. D. Putnam, and testified: I have been married twice. My former husband died in 1862, and I married my second husband in 1867. We then lived in Marietta, where I have resided since I formed Mr. and Mrs. Tilton's acquaintance shortly after their marriage in what is known as Mrs. Tilton since she then with the family. I have not spoken to Mr. Tilton until lately, within perhaps the past four or five years. I wrote him in 1872 from California. Mrs. Tilton always appeared to me to have a blind idolatry for her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Tilton always gave cordial greetings to their friends, and Mrs. Tilton always kissed the gentlemen friends of the family, while Mr. Tilton kissed the ladies.

At this point Mr. Jaffrey, one of the jurors, was taken with a sudden faintness. He was taken to the window, when he slowly recovered, and at Mr. Evarts' suggestion twenty minutes before the hour of adjournment, the Court adjourned for the day, Judge Neilson thinking that the sick juror would be better to have a little fresh air.

THE STORM.

Out-door Business Almost Suspended in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—A furious snow storm commenced here about one o'clock this morning and raged the remainder of the night. The snow now lies about a foot deep on a level. All the street railways are blocked, and traffic of all sorts is much impeded. All the railroads running here are more less blocked, and trains are much behind time. No such storm has prevailed in this section for eleven years.

Terrific Storm at Toledo.

TOLEDO, O., March 3.—The most violent snow storm of the season set in this morning, accompanied by a gale from the north-east, and still continues. The street railways are abandoned, and railroad travel is much interrupted in all directions. In some instances freight trains are abandoned and passenger trains from one to three hours behind time.

SECOND EDITION

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill Passed by the Senate.

The River and Harbor Bill Still Under Discussion.

Colorado Admitted as a State.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1875.

SENATE.

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

The Senate continued its Tuesday's session until an early hour this morning, discussing the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Several amendments reported by the committee were agreed to, among them one making it obligatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to have one or two printings of United States notes and securities executed by responsible companies, the work to be done within the District of Columbia; also striking out the appropriation of $6,000 for copies of a map of the United States prepared in the General Land Office; striking out the appropriation of $5,274 for furniture and work at the capitol building at Olympia, Washington Territory; striking out the appropriation of $1,500 for monuments in the Congressional Cemetery to the memory of deceased members of Congress.

The committee reported an amendment repealing the last clause of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1874, which amended the act to extend the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce and navigation to Alaska.

Pending the discussion the Senate adjourned at 2:30 A. M.

Upon the assembling of the Senate to-day the call for the morning business was dispensed with, and, on motion, pending the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed. The clause in the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations to the Sundry Civil bill, making the principal and interest of the 3.65 bonds issued under the act of June 20, 1874, for the government of the District of Columbia, payable in gold, was stricken out.

The question then being on the adoption of the amendment as amended, it was laid aside for the present, at the request of Mr. SHERMAN.

The amendment of the committee striking out the appropriation of $5,000 to enable the Department of Justice to aid the Commissioner of the General Land Office to recover certain lands, rents and profits thereof, known as the Rancho Panoche Grande in California, was agreed to.

The committee reported an amendment repealing so much of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1871, as requires the payment by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company of the cost of surveying and conveying lands granted to said company, but the Senate refused to concur in the amendment.

The amendment of the committee directing companies having offices in the Capitol to take from the Capitol grounds and streets around the same all telegraph poles and connect the lines with the Capitol by means of cables underground was agreed to.

Also the amendments appropriating $125,000 for the extension of the building for the Government hospital for insane.

The committee reported in favor of striking out the clause appropriating $50,000 to enable the Secretary of War to purchase Gatling guns for the army and navy, but the Senate refused to strike it out—yeas 10, nays 21.

The amendment of the committee to strike out an appropriation of $5,000 for headstones for Union soldiers buried in Salem Cemetery at Elmira, N. Y., and striking out appropriations to pay contestants for seats in the House of Representatives, and appropriating $50,000 for the payment of bounties to sailors and marines under existing laws, were agreed to.

The committee reported an amendment striking out the clause appropriating $30,000 for continuing the publication of the official records of the War of the Rebellion, both of the Union and Confederate armies, but withdrew the amendment at the request of Mr. Logan.

The committee reported an amendment to strike out from the clause appropriating $250,000 to indemnify States for expenses incurred by them in the morning of the 4th of July, in consequence of what I told her on the day we drove to the park. The children did not come with her on that day. I think Ralph came on the following day to visit Tilton. Mrs. Tilton came to my house on the day Mrs. Tilton came to my house, and in my interview with Mr. Tilton, when he asked me what he should do, I replied: "I do not know. Do what is right in the sight of God." He had threatened, in an interview on the piazza, that if the committee reported unfavorably, to take his case into a court of justice. On the morning he came to my house he said the burden of the conversation with regard to what he had stated to me had been misapprehended by Mrs. Tilton. I was not aware then that Mrs. Tilton had left her home for good. I do not remember that he said anything about his wife returning to her own house, as I did not know she had left until after he had gone away. When he, Tilton, consulted her as to the charge, and asked me to take care of her, I thought it was a temporary separation. Mr. Tilton then went away and Mrs. Tilton remained with me. It was after Mr. Tilton had left the room that he threatened to

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Supreme, Circuit and District Courts of the United States from $3,000,000 to $2,500,000. Rejected—yeas 17, nays 33.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Indian Appropriation.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, made a report, which was concurred in.

Political Disabilities.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported adversely on the bill to relieve the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes, of Alabama, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Postoffice Appropriation.

Mr. WEST, from the committee of conference on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill to authorize the construction of a pontoon wagon bridge across the Mississippi river at or near Dubuque, Iowa, was passed, was withdrawn.

Mr. SHERMAN submitted an additional section, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, at such times as may be necessary, for the purpose of obtaining bonds for the sinking fund, to give public notice that he will redeem in coin at par any bonds of the United States bearing interest at six per centum of the kind known as 5-20s, and in three months after the date of such notice interest on the bonds so selected and called for payment shall cease. Agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER submitted an amendment appropriating $18,000 for a light house at Windmill Point, Lake Sinclair, Mich. Agreed to.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) submitted an amendment appropriating $50,000 for a custom house and postoffice at Grand Rapids, Mich. Agreed to—yeas 21, nays 19.

Mr. SCOTT submitted an amendment authorizing the purchase of the building of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company in Washington, D. C., at a cost not exceeding $515,000. Laid on the table—yeas 31, nays 19.

Mr. HOWE submitted an amendment forbidding the exhibition of any work of art in the Capitol not belonging to the Government, and providing that no room in the Capitol shall be used as a private studio. Agreed to.

Mr. HOWE submitted an amendment appropriating $500,000 for the extension of the west front of the Capitol building, to accommodate the library of Congress. Laid on the table.

Mr. LOGAN submitted an amendment making $400,000 of the appropriation for the Rock Island arsenal available immediately. Agreed to.

Mr. HAMLIN submitted an amendment amending the act of June 23, 1874, so as to provide that the rate of postage on merchandise passing through the mails shall be one cent an ounce, instead of one cent for two ounces, as at present. Agreed to.

Mr. RAMSEY submitted an amendment providing that packages of merchandise passing through the mails shall not exceed two pounds in weight, instead of four, as at present. Laid on the table.

An amendment of the committee providing for the appropriation of $2,000 for the introduction of shad into the waters of the Pacific States, Gulf States and of the Mississippi valley, and of salmon, white fish and other useful food fishes, in the waters of the United States, should become available immediately, was agreed to.

Mr. CRAGIN submitted an amendment making the appropriation for the League Island Navy Yard available from and after the passage of this act. Agreed to.

Mr. BAYARD submitted an amendment from the Committee on Finance providing that hereafter the maximum compensation to be allowed for collecting or receiving the duties of Collector of Customs shall be $5,000 per annum. Agreed to.

Mr. MERRIMON submitted an amendment appropriating $372,000 to pay arrearages due to contractors for conveying the United States mail before June 1st, 1861. Ruled out on a point of order.

Army Appropriation Bill.

Mr. ALLISON, from the conference committee on the Army Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Ohio River Improvement.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War, enclosing the report of Maj. W. E. Merrill, corps of engineers, in reference to a survey for the improvement of the Ohio river from Cairo to Pittsburgh. Referred.

Rivers and Harbors.

Mr. CHANDLER then called up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill reported by the Committee on Commerce without amendment.

The bill having been read, Mr. RAMSEY moved to increase the appropriation for the improvement of the Falls of St. Anthony, in Minn., from $30,000 to $50,000.

Mr. SCOTT moved an amendment appropriating $10,000 for completing the survey and estimates of the route from the mouth of the Monongahela river, Pa., through the slackwater navigation up said river to its headwaters to the foot of the Allegheny mountains, thence by canal to Cumberland. Agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM moved to increase the appropriation for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers from $500,000 to $600,000. Agreed to—yeas 32, nays 11.

Mr. WINDOM moved to increase the appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio river from $300,000 to $800,000, $600,000 of this to be used for the construction of a moveable dam, with adjustable gates, at some point to be selected by the Secretary of War, and $200,000 for the Mississippi river below Chattanooga from $100,000 to $300,000. Agreed to—yeas 24, nays 20.

Mr. WEST, from the Committee on Transportation Routes, submitted as an amendment Eads' bill for the improvement of the South-west pass of the Mississippi river, reported by the committee a few days ago. Agreed to.

Mr. RANSOM submitted an amendment increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the Roanoke river in North Carolina, from $100,000 to $200,000. Agreed to.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was received from the House of Representatives, read a second time and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

An amendment from the Committee on Transportation Routes authorizing the secretary of War to survey, lay out and commence the construction of a ship canal around the falls of the Ohio river at or near the town of Henderson, by the most practicable and convenient route to the Mississippi river, at or above Rock Island, with a branch canal or feeder from the most practicable and convenient point on Rock river to the most practicable and convenient point on the main line of said canal, the canal and feeder to be of sufficient capacity to float vessels drawing not less than seventy feet wide and six feet deep, and with a capacity for vessels of at least two hundred and eighty tons burden. Agreed to.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) submitted an amendment reducing the amount for the improvement of the harbor and river at St. Joseph, Michigan, from $15,000 to $35,000. Agreed to.

Mr. PATTERSON submitted an amendment appropriating $10,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Charleston, S. C. Agreed to.

Various other amendments for the improvement of small rivers throughout the country were agreed to.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table. Rejected—yeas 19, nays 29.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the question being on concurring in the amendments made in Committee of the Whole, Mr. SHERMAN demanded a separate vote on the Hennepin Canal amendment. It was agreed to—yeas 25, nays 17.

He next demanded a vote on the Mississippi Levee amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 23, nays 24.

Mr. WEST demanded a vote on the Eads amendment for the improvement of the Mississippi.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend the amendment so as to fix the rate of interest at 5 per cent., instead of 6. Agreed to.

The amendments made in Committee of the Whole were then agreed to—yeas 40, nays 6.

The amendment made in Committee of the Whole, increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers from $500,000 to $600,000 was rejected—ayes 14, nays 32.

The amendment increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the Ohio river from $300,000 to $800,000 was rejected without a division.

The amendment increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the Great Kanawha river from $100,000 to $600,000 was agreed to—yeas 21, nays 20.

The amendment increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the Tennessee river was agreed to—yeas 23, nays 20.

Mr. CONOVER submitted an amendment to the River and Harbor bill authorizing the Secretary of War to have a survey made to ascertain the most eligible line on which a canal across the Isthmus of Florida can be constructed. Agreed to.

Mr. ALCORN submitted an amendent appropriating $3,420,000 for the repairs of levees of the Mississippi river in the States of Missouri, Kansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. Agreed to—yeas 26, nays 24.

The Deficiency Bill.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.) from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Deficiency appropriation bill with amendments. Placed on the calendar.

Bounties.

Messrs. Logan, Hamlin and Spencer were appointed a committee of conference on the bill for the equalization of bounties.

Mr. HAMLIN called up the bill authorizing the Commissioners of Patents to sign letters for the extension of the patent of Frederick T. Grant. Passed.

Telegraph Line to Asia.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill to promote and encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and Asia. Placed on the calendar.

Pending the discussion on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the Senate, at 1 A. M., proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The doors were reopened at 1:30 A. M., and consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was resumed, and nearly all the amendments made in Committee of the Whole concurred in.

HOUSE.

The Deficiency Bill.

Immediately after the meeting of the House it went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hazelton (Wis.) in the chair, on the Deficiency bill, the first item reached in the bill being certain appropriations for the District of Columbia.

The Postal Bill.

The consideration of the bill was temporarily interrupted to permit the presentation of the report of the conference committee on the Postoffice appropriation bill, Mr. Randall in the chair.

Mr. TYNER made the report, and in reply to questions, stated that the action of the House in regard to the franking privilege was substantially carried out in the agreement of the conference committee.

The report was concurred in without the yeas and nays, which was demanded by Mr. GARFIELD and others, but were refused.

Railways in the Territories.

Mr. TOWNSEND, from the conference commitee on the bill for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the territories, and giving to railway companies the right of way through public lands, made a report, the principal point in which was the striking out of the proviso giving States that may hereafter be organized in such territories control over charges for transportation and freight, the same as if such right of way had been originally granted by them.

The report was agreed to without the yeas and nays, which were demanded by Mr. G. F. HOAR, but were refused by the House.

The Deficiency Bill.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

An amendment to pay the expenses of certain contested elections in former years was strenuously resisted by Mr. SPEER, but was finally adopted.

Mr. CORE (Kansas) offered an amendment for the payment of Government employes whose compensation was reduced under the eight hour law.

Mr. GARFIELD made a point of order on the amendment, but the point was overruled.

The amendment was rejected.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), $6 per ton of $50,000 was inserted for the Soldiers' National Asylum.

Mr. MYERS moved to insert an item of $90,000 for clothing to seamen.

Conference Report.

After making some further progress in the bill, the committee rose to allow a conference report to be made on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

The report was made by Mr. MAYNARD, and was to the effect that the committee had been unable to agree, the point of dispute being as to the pay of certain clerks of the House.

After some discussion Mr. HOLMAN moved that the House recede from its position, and the motion was rejected.

The House then voted to insist on its position, and ask another conference, the same conferees to represent the House.

The Deficiency Bill.

The House went back into Committee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

Finally, at a quarter past four, the committee rose.

Mr. NIBLACK took the chair, and Mr. GARFIELD moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill as amended in Committee of the Whole. Agreed to, and the bill was passed.

New States.

Mr. HOSKINS moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table and pass two bills, providing for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico as States.

The motion was rejected—yeas 164, nays 81—not two-thirds in the affirmative. (Almost a party vote.)

The House then took a recess till eight o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The night session opened with a full attendance of members with the spacious galleries filled with spectators, and the corridors and approaches to the hall besieged with eager individuals, either interested in legislation or desirous of pressing their claims on members before the expiration of Congress.

Indian Appropriation.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, from the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

The Pacific Mail Trouble.

Mr. KASSON moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolutions heretofore reported by him from the Committee on Ways and Means on the Pacific Mail investigation, directing the meeting expenses of the institution before the next House and before the United States District Attorney, looking to proceedings against Wm. S. King and John G. Kellogg, and directing the correspondents involved in the matter from the privileges of the reporters' gallery.

Louisiana Contested Seats.

Mr. HARRISON (Tenn.) called up the resolutions of the Committee on Elections declaring Pinchback not elected as a member from the State of Louisiana at large, and George A. Sheridan elected and entitled to seat.

The resolutions were agreed to—123 and 92—and Sheridan took the oath of office, in which he has barely fifteen hours to serve.

Mr. ROBINSON (Ohio) called up like resolutions in the case of Sypher, declaring the latter (who is the sitting member) not elected from the First District of Louisiana, and Mr. Lawrence (the contestant) entitled to the seat.

Mr. HAZELTON (Wis.) moved as a substitute that neither is entitled to a seat.

The substitute was rejected—yeas 87, nays 144.

The resolutions were then adopted—134 to 97—and Mr. Lawrence came forward and was sworn in, taking the "Ironclad" oath. He has about 14 hours to serve as a Representative.

Claimants Before Congress.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill reported by the committee on Ways and Means to regulate the appearance of claimants before Congress. Agreed to.

Bounties.

Mr. GUNCKEL moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table the bill to equalize bounties, non-concur in the Senate amendments, and ask for a Committee of Conference. The motion was agreed to without the yeas and nays, which were demanded by Mr. BECK, but not counted.

Army Appropriation.

Mr. WHEELER, from the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to without discussion or explanation.

Business on the Speaker's Table.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved that the rules be so suspended that the House may now proceed to business on the Speaker's table, the Senate Civil Rights bill to be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and all the remaining bills to be considered under five minutes debate, subject to points of order, which, if sustained, may be overruled by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. RANDALL demanded the ayes and nays on Mr. Butler's motion (the main object of which was to pass the Colorado and New Mexico bills.

The motion was rejected—yeas 145, nays 93—not the necessary two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS then moved that the rules be suspended and that the House do now proceed to the consideration of bills on the Speaker's table in order, referring the Civil Rights bill to the judiciary committee, and leaving all points of order in force, and that no bill be passed except by unanimous consent or a vote of two-thirds, and that if asked for, five minutes debate be allowed by each side on any bill.

The motion was agreed to without a division.

Before proceeding to that business the Speaker proposed to entertain requests for unanimous consent, and accordingly a large number of such requests were made, but were generally met with objections.

Mr. CESSNA interposed and insisted on the regular order.

The House then proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and disposed of a number of bills.

The next two bills on the calendar were those for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico as States. The vote on the first was: yeas 164, nays 76—so the bill was passed by the necessary two-thirds vote, and now goes to the President for approval.

The election for delegates to frame State Constitution to be held under a proclamation of the Territorial Governor, to be issued within ninety days from the 1st of September, 1875, and the Constitution thus framed is to be submitted to the people in March, 1876.

The vote on the admission of New Mexico was then taken, and resulted: yeas 154, nays 84—so there not being two-thirds in favor of passing, the bill was defeated.

Senate Amendments Concurred In.

The Senate amendments to the following House bills were concurred in:

For the further security of navigation on the Mississippi river.

For deductions from the terms of sentence of United States prisoners.

To amend the act of the 18th of June, 1838, and require the Judges of the District Courts of East and West Tennessee to hold court at Jackson.

Senate Bills Disposed of.

The Senate bills on the Speaker's table were taken up and disposed of as follows:

The Civil Rights bill, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

For the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery. Rejected.

To set apart a certain portion of the Island of

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THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1875.

Bonds at Frankfort 99½.

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GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115.

THE several orders of German legislators have been feasted by Bismarck.

THE Legislature seems to be actively at work just now, under the stimulus of the requirement to adjourn on the 18th inst.

THE Reading *Sunday News* made its first appearance in Reading, this State, on Sunday last, under the proprietorship of C. D. Critchfield, Esq. It is very handsomely gotten up, ably edited in its various departments, and gives abundant evidence of the fact that a practical journalist is at the helm in the person of Mr. Critchfield.

CONGRESS will adjourn at noon to-day; and so well has its work been done that an extra session will not be needed. The important measures, both by way of appropriation and legislation for the government of Southern States, have been brought rapidly forward, and notwithstanding the efforts of the Democracy, were pushed through. In their final outcome, these several measures, including the Force bill, the Louisiana and Arkansas resolutions, the Tax bill, and other necessary measures were adjusted to the prevailing sentiment of the country with unlooked for nicety. We had fears that many subjects would be entirely neglected, or so treated as to be unsatisfactory to the Republican party. In the last few weeks, however, the members who had manifested weakness stiffened up remarkably, and were firm to their party trusts. A few of the Phelps stripe acted as tails to the Democratic kite to the last, tendied into a betrayal of their constituencies by the flattery of a few independent papers, and lured by the hope that their course will better their positions and chances in the next House. They will yet learn to their sorrow that the Democracy take no stock in political renegades, and that in conscience and position it would have been far better to have served their constituents faithfully.

THERE seems to be a conflict of interests in this State relative to a proper banking law. Without committing ourselves to the details of any particular measure, we are free to urge upon the Legislature that a general banking law, of some kind, shall be passed. All public institutions in this State should be brought under the provisions of general laws, so far as this is feasible. The new Constitution was drawn up in the spirit of this idea, and the design was to bring everything within the State within the scope of uniform and evenly operating laws. There are two difficulties that occur to us, which, in some way, need to be so provided against that a general law shall work no disadvantage to home institutions. One is, the special advantages enjoyed by the national banks, and the other the special charters in existence which enable State banks to pay interest on deposits. A law that would practically prohibit the organization of new banks would contribute just so much to the welfare of the old banks; and yet we need a law of uniform operation. We hope the subject may receive the attention it deserves, and that some law, proper and just to all interests, may be enacted during the present session of the Legislature. The quicker effect is given to the new Constitution the better.

THE recognition of the Garland Government in Arkansas is so clearly an act of kindly concession on the part of the Republican majority in Congress, that we are curious to see how the Democracy will regard it. Thus far, in the treatment of Louisiana affairs, they have shown themselves impudently avaricious to get all and give nothing. This lack of conciliatory spirit, so evidently premeditated and designed to perpetuate the existing difficulties in Louisiana, shows the spirit that animates that party. In the Arkansas case, as we have repeatedly stated, the law is clearly and distinctly against the Garland Government, but it is in power, and its authority seems to be generally respected. It is Conservative, and therefore against the Republican party. There are enough facts and law to admit of restoring the Brooks Government, but, in the face of the temptation to do so, the Republicans chose to accede to the existing order of things, and permit the Garland Government to continue in the exercise of power. We regard the course taken as politic and wise. The Republicans will come out of Congress much better than we feared. A just but firm course has been taken on troublesome questions, and difficulties have been solved that seemed to us ten days ago absolutely insuperable, and one of these is that of Arkansas.

ADJUTANT GENERAL THOMAS.

The death of Adjutant General Lorenzo D. Thomas, of the United States Army, marks the departure of one of the old time army officers, whose tenure of life and office have been long-drawn out. The position of Adjutant General of the army is one of nominal rather than real responsibility. It forms a part of the red-tape system, by which military affairs are conducted. He is the medium of communication between the War Department proper, and the active army officials—a sort of registering clerk for the War Department. This position, which is nominally a highly respectable one, was filled by General Thomas for many years. It required simply urbanity of manner, and sufficient familiarity with the details of army operations to prevent the Department from error of administration. General Thomas was kindly, courteous, a stickler for etiquette, and was useful in his department. During the war, when his office was important, he gave very general satisfaction, and at all times was a faithful and attentive officer. His death opens up a position which, in peace is practically a sinecure, to some deserving officer, upon whom the weight of years rests heavily.

PRESS GOVERNMENT.

It has been the boast of the New York press that they are really the government in this country, in that they give shape to administrative policy, and control, to a large extent the course of legislation in Congress. There is some truth and much falsehood in this assumption. When the elder Bennett, Greeley and Raymond were alive, the journals they respectively edited were a power, and their moulding influence was recognized. They were men of strong convictions, of astute intellects, and each was worthy of attention. Bennett shrewdly caught the prevailing tendencies of popular opinion, and while his paper was largely circulated because of its enterprise in gathering news, it was also closely watched by politicians, on the same principle that a weather observer notices the fluctuations of the weather vane. There was a strange influence exerted by the reputation the paper had of catching the first breath of changing opinion; and as there were as many trimming politicians then as now, these watched the *Herald* that they might know when and in what direction to change. Greeley and the *Tribune* represented the conscience of the people in politics, and led in the great anti-slavery fight which for a quarter of a century convulsed the country. There was a broad philosophic spirit in his writings, and a strong humanitarianism in his teachings. These, joined with a pervading belief in his personal purity, gave his journal an immense influence, and led to forbearance when he was palpably in the wrong. His influence undoubtedly controlled, in large measure, the reconstruction policy of the country. Raymond's was a judicial mind, accustomed to balance the questions before it, and to determine them in the light of all the facts. His influence was exerted more evenly, and less apparently than that of the others mentioned. Thus in their day each exerted a large and positive influence, of a generally beneficial character, on Congress, the administration, and the country.

We merely utter a growing sentiment, however, when we say that of late the influence of the press referred to has been exerted in a most reckless and injurious manner, and without the clearly defined purposes that animated their founders. Of the three, the *Times* has been best regulated, and has pursued a course just and considerate, in the main. Its purposes are apparently pure, but there is, in certain directions, an evident lack of acquaintance with the facts that bear upon the subjects criticised. Its writing force is apparently better versed in English ideas, history and theories than in those of this country. The *Herald* is merely sensational,—and is governed by impulse rather than any clearly defined policy. There was a method even in the changefulness of the elder Bennett; but in the younger the idea seems to be to exhibit the power of his paper by forcing a public recognition of his most violent and foolish whims. The "Cæsar" sensation, and the demand on General Grant to resign, are recent samples of one of these idiosyncracies, and the wild animal hoax of the other. Both are calculated to break down the character and influence of a paper. No journal will long be tolerated that is simply abusive, and nothing more. The *Tribune* has gone into the independent ranks, but with a development of the worst traits of a Democratic organ. It maintains a high literary standard, which is a positive excellence, considered merely as a feature of the paper; but its carping, fault-finding, abusive and dishonest course, as regards all public questions, is rapidly sinking its influence as a paper assuming to assert power in the Government. It is not above the suspicion of being manipulated with money. Its course in the Pacific Mail matter is freely attributed to Jay Gould; and the report was freely circulated that it received $50,000 to support Tilden for Governor. Such suspicions would not have been entertained in Greeley's life time. Whether disappointed and craving ambition on the part of Reid has to do with the vagaries of the *Tribune* is a mooted question, with the probabilities in favor of the affirmative.

It must follow, if we take the journals mentioned as representative, that it is extremely dangerous to accept their suggestions and guidance in affairs of government. We are glad to know that they have lost caste to that extent with journals in other parts of the country, that their opinions and views are not heeded in the least. In Chicago, the *Tribune* has withdrawn from the scope of their influence, and the *Inter-Ocean* is one of the staunchest and ablest Republican journals in the country. It is really superior, in point of ability, to any New York journal. In Cincinnati, even the *Commercial* is drawing out from that form of independence that merely carps at what it cannot control. Hence the effect of the decline has been to injure the influence of the journals mentioned, rather than to drag down the Government with them. The reason for this is evident. There is a sagacity among the people that forbids their being long led astray by any papers. They observe the news, and reason on the facts they gather. Hence, when an attempt is made to lead them astray it is sure, sooner or later, to recoil on the heads of those who make it. Is the assumption that all that is wrong is wrong, that reckless and ill-considered change should be the prevailing policy of the Government, that public men are generally and necessarily corrupt, and that the slightest suspicion is enough for the gravest charges of corruption and wrong, the independent press has overdone the business. A reaction has set in against it and its pretensions, and it has served to discredit the press generally. The time has come when the press generally is obliged to meet this injury, and, by prudent and proper counsels, seek to rectify the wrong that has been done. By properly representing the general situation, and the offer of prudent counsels, the press should be a power in our Government; but if its opportunity is abused, it cannot fail to be discredited.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE the British Association, assembled at Belfast, by John Tyndall, F. R. S. Revised by the author, with a second preface, replying to his critics, and an appended article on Scientific Materialism.

The Professor evidently has been deeply wounded and irritated by the attacks made upon him, and he shows his feelings in the preface to this address. He reiterates his old opinions in this pamphlet, and stands by his Belfast address with undaunted courage. Whatever may be the views of the reader concerning Tyndall and his theories, there can be no question as to his intellectual power, the exceeding beauty of his imagery, and the almost unrivaled force and grace of his diction. His descriptive power is marvellous, and his wealth of the purest, richest language, a perpetual delight to the cultivated reader. Yet his sentiments are not always the truest, and his conclusions will be rejected by many to whom his theories form but a barren philosophy that only deepens rather than solves the mysteries of life, and gives no substantial substitute for the Faith which his science derides.

ROMANCE OF THE ENGLISH STAGE. By Percy Fitzgerald; M. A. F. S. A.; author of the life of Garrick &c. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis.

This is a series of papers on theatrical manners and changes, with biographical sketches of Mrs. Bellamy, and Tate Wilkinson, the "wandering patentee;" accounts of the debuts of Garrick, Kean, and Mrs. Siddons; a pathetic account of the ill-fated Mossop; a history of the Ireland Forgeries, and notices of "Perdita" Robinson, George F. Cooke Elliston, Gerald Griffin, and the Young Roscius, whose death was chronicled only a few months ago. It is a book full of personal anecdotes, and stage reminiscences, and it is interesting despite the too frequent moralizings of the author.

PERKINS' ANTHEM BOOK. Price $1.50; $13.50 per dozen. Published by Oliver Ditson & Co.

The book has 250 pages and 100 pieces, all, to appearance, new. About 15 are Sentences; about 35 are short Anthems, filling generally two pages, or may perhaps be more properly called "long Sentences;" about 50 are Anthems, not generally exceeding 3 to 4 pages in length. Most of the Anthems and Sentences contain short solos or duets, to be sung by one, two, or many voices, at will, but beside these there is a good number of regular solos and duets of some length, not difficult, but fitted to display the "show voices" of a choir. Words from the Bible are used in about 60 pieces and well known hymns for the rest. The 13 Chants have novel and beautiful arrangements of words.

NATHANIEL VAUGHAN: Priest and Man. By Frederika McDonald. Three volumes in one. Published by Charles R. Somerby, New York. For sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co.

This volume seems to have been written to show the errors of that theology which makes man a constant mourner in the world—all affections and aspirations being unlawful—and the world only a place for the crucifixion of all the feelings of the heart, as disciplinary to a higher life. It is written in the form of a story, and the writer displays considerable power of logic, united to a graceful, albeit somewhat mystical and wierd-like, facility for story-telling. It is a book, nevertheless, which, by the morbid strain running through it, is unhealthy, and might as well not have been written.

HOW HE WON HER; a sequel to Fair Play. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.

As a sequel to Fair Play, this novel tells of the manner in which Britomarte discovered the nobleness of her lover, and was finally moved from her prejudices against matrimony. It is a story of the war, and deals with battles and warriors, and hairbreadth escapes, but winds up serenely.

PERSONAL.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY is going abroad.

MARY MAPES DODGE blows her little nose on a $75 handkerchief.

BISMARCK gave a dinner on Tuesday to the officers and members of the German House of Lords and the Chamber of Deputies.

EX-VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX has just contributed $1,000 to the grasshopper sufferers in the county in Nebraska which bears his name.

THE first child christened in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in 171 years, was the infant grandchild of Bishop Piers Claughton, Archdeacon of London.

THE dentist to the children of Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia is a lady, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Dentistry.

AN Indianapolis writer says that women with slight indications of a moustache can love harder than those with a bare upper lip. They are generally superior women, besides.

ROBERT BONNER, who presented the Yale navy with a check for one thousand dollars at Saratoga, last summer, is reported by the New Haven *Register* to have promised to repeat the gift.

MISS BRITTAN, Miss Marston, Miss Kimball and Miss Woodward arrived at Calcutta on January 15, all well. They are under the care of "The Woman's Union Missionary Society of America."

THE Hon. S. S. COX has prepared for publication in *Harper's Magazine* a series of papers on American humor. There will be several illustrations depicting humorous and non-humorous types of men.

AMONG the valuables of the Duchess of Medina-Coeli is a pearl necklace composed of twelve or fourteen strings of the purest genus. Its value is $40,000, and when she wears it, it covers her corsage from the throat to the waist.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, it is said, never sketches a scheme for any of his pieces. He takes for a four-act piece seventy-seven big sheets of blue paper. He devotes twenty pages each to the first, second and third acts, and seventeen to the last.

LADY FRANKLIN requsted of the British Admiralty that in the next Arctic expedition her husband's nephew and the last representative of his name, Lieut. Willingham Franklin, should be appointed one of the officers, but the request was refused.

Two of the children of the old negro who was the original of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom" are said to be living in Indianapolis. One is "Uncle" Moses Magruder, in his one hundred and fourth year; and the other is a sister—the "baby" of Mrs. Stowe's novel—now sixty-five years of age.

NEW YORKERS are discussing the approaching marriage of Miss Sallie Berdan, daughter of Gen. Berdan, to Count Pelletier D'Ausay, Secretary of Legation to the French Embassy at Berlin. He might marry a title himself if he waited, but he probably thinks a Berdan the hand is worth two in the bush of possibilities.

FOR a "Coming Man," Gov. Tilden has betrayed a most lamentable lack of influence with his own party at Albany. Only seventy-five Democratic members in the Assembly only six stood by him in opposition to the Costigan bill, while all the rest followed the whistle of John Kelly and his deputy, McGuire. The Tammany Boss has proved that he has more real power in his little finger than Gov. Tilden has in his whole body.

DR. DEKOVEN'S friends have been canvassing his chances for being confirmed Bishop of Illinois, and have come to the conclusion that he will receive 30 out of the 45 votes of the diocese, or seven more than the number required. They also think that if he is confirmed by the standing committees he will secure a two-thirds vote in the House of Bishops. In the latter body his most formidable opponents are thought to be Bishops Cox, of New York, Johns and Wittle of Virginia, Vail, of Kansas, and Stevens, of Pennsylvania.

MRS. MARY RANDOLPH SPOTTSWOOD BERKELEY, a great grand-niece of George Washington, died at Staunton, Wednesday last, at the age of 73. She was otherwise connected with some of the most celebrated families of Virginia, and was a most estimable lady. Her grandfather, General Spotswood, who first crossed the Blue Ridge on a survey, commanded the Second Regiment at the battle of Brandywine, and her father was General Francis T. Brooke, who was a Brigadier General in the Revolutionary war, and her uncle, Robert Brooke, was Governor of Virginia in 1794.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

HINC ILLAE LACHRYMAE.

The speaker's voice was hushed at last—
He had no more to tell,
And from that weary audience
Arose a graceful yell.

Yet one there was of gentler mould,
Who, gazing toward the aisles,
Drew forth a kerchief spotless white,
And wiped his streaming eyes.

But when with trembling hand he sought
That kerchief to restore,
An onion of convenient size
Smiled out upon the floor.
—*Brooklyn Argus.*

THE German press is indignant at the Pope's last encyclical.

FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN divorces were granted in Maine last year—about half of them for desertions.

A $1,490,000,000 TRACT DEED has just been put on record in Denver. Rich men have to study arithmetic out there.

FRAGMENTS of the Iowa meteor are about as numerous as the charm bells made from the belt of the Chicago Court House.

MARCH came in like a whole menagerie of lions. Unless the lamb and lion story is a lyin' story, he will go out like a million sheep.

OWING to a scarcity of water, it was was found necessary in Newton, N. H., the other day, to put out a fire with several barrels of cider.

BY the burning of the Asylum for the Insane, near Quebec, one of the violently crazy recovered her reason, and is now as sane as anybody.

THE number of adult white men in the United States who cannot read or write is stated at 720,000; of women in the same predicament, 1,150,000.

TEXAS towns are peculiar. An exasperated Dallas paper asks: "Is there no ordinance to prevent the firing of pistols as a means of alarm in cases of fire?"

A BRIGHT LAD, 8 years of age, named Clapp, died of brain fever recently at Ballston, and the disease is said to have been induced "by too close application to studies in school."

AMOS CLARK, of Tennessee, upon his deathbed expressed a wish that twelve fiddlers should stand around his grave and play "Old Dog Tray." The widow Clark saw it done.

A JACKSON, Tenn., man has built a house 7 feet high and 10 feet by 20 feet area, upon a wagon. It has two rooms and four windows, and accommodates his wife and three children.

A COUPLE were married in a Rock Island train as it was nearing Avoca last week. He and she stood in the aisle, and were made one in the most natural manner by a reverend fellow-traveller. "Sweet vale of Avoca!"

THE General speaks of Mrs. Morse as "a lady whose energetic tongue could not be suppressed." This careful characterization shows that he appreciates the danger of trifling with such a weapon.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

THREE thousand bird nests have been distributed at various points in the parks of Paris. They are made for the sparrow, titmouse, cuckoo, blackbird, magpie and others—and in the forms respectively as the birds make them for themselves.

APOLOGY was the greatest winner on the English turf last year, being credited with £12,850, while George Frederick and Attic, who came next, won for their owners £6,075 and £5,625 respectively. Adventure heads the list of winning sires with £21,000, followed by Blair Athol with £16,000.

THE Associated Coal Companies of New York have agreed that no reduction should be made in the prices as long as the miners continue on a strike. Should the miners return to work, the following scale of prices would go into effect on the first day after the resumption of labor: Lump, $4.40; steamer, $4.50; grate, $4.60; egg, $4.75; stove, $5.30; chestnut, $4.35.

THE body of Thomas Welsh, who lately worked on the repairs of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Cumberland, was found in Willis creek Sunday morning last. The Corner's jury thought he had not been drowned, but was probably accidentally thrown from a train and caught by the ice and water and carried to where the body was found.

NEVER in the history of the horse has the market been so dull or the prices so low as at the present time. Sound road horses, without speed, that were formerly bringing $300, will not now fetch over $150; trotters that can show 2:40, and that lately brought from $2,600 to $2,500, can now be bought for from $800 to $1,600; while 3:00 and 2:50 horses that, a short time since, $600 and $800 was thought to be low for, are a hard sale at from $250 to $500.

THE marine disasters during February to vessels belonging to or bound to or from American ports numbered 37, the value of the lost vessels, exclusive of their cargoes, being estimated at $833,000. Among them were the steamers Emilie, E. A. Woodward, Vicksburg and Life Brigade, the latter being a British steamer, wrecked on a voyage from Liverpool to New Orleans. Four ships were lost, among them the Moravia of Bath, on a voyage from Cardiff to the Pacific. There were also wrecked 7 barks, 7 brigs and 15 schooners. Among these were the Prussian bark Success, bound from Philadelphia to Dantzic, and the bark Cienfuegos, bound from Havana to Philadelphia.

MATRIMONIAL SLAVERY.

The Estimate of a California Wife —Ten Years of Faithful Work.

The following unique card appears in the San Jose (Cal.) *Patriot:*

"NOTICE.

"All persons are hereby warned not to trust Mary E. Aborns (my wife), as she has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, and I will not pay any bill contracted by her from and after this date. JOHN ABORNS.

"San Jose, February 6, 1875."

Mrs. Aborns now comes to the front and makes the following telling statement in reply to the above "warning" by her noncrediting liege lord:

The above notice appears now daily in the San Jose *Daily Patriot*. Why am I thus published to the world? And what human being on earth has the right to do it? Let us look at the facts. I have been the wife of John Aborns for about ten years and lived with him during the whole of that time—the prime of my life. That makes 3,650 days. During that time I have cooked about ten thousand meals of victuals, set the table as many times, and cleared it off and washed the dishes. During that ten years I have spent between ten and fifteen thousand hours over a hot cooking stove, both in summer and winter. I have cleaned up and swept his house for him over ten thousand times. During that ten years I have borne to him six children, five of them now living, the youngest two and a half years old. Besides the pains and anxieties incident to child-birth (which every mother knows), what steps, cares and troubles (to say nothing of sickness and anxious thoughts for my children) it has cost me to bring them up, it is impossible for me to say; every mother knows it better than she can possibly tell it. In addition to that I have made all their clothing (besides my own), and during that time I have also made clothing and done sewing for others for money, which went into the "community" funds; that is, as I understand it, all the property made by the husband and wife is community property, but in reality belongs to the husband, and it is called in law "community property," to take off the sharp edge of injustice. More than that, during those ten years I have milked, on an average, three cows twice a day, which will make about seven thousand milkings, besides taking care of the milk and making butter from it. I have, during the whole of that time, attended to the poultry, and often have assisted Mr. Aborns in loading hay, sowing sacks, and even cleaning out the stables. Now, I have drawn the picture very mildly. I have made allowance for my sickness, when I have had help, something after the way that a farmer would hire a horse if his own was sick and unable to work. I had nothing when I went there, and nothing at the end of those ten years of servitude. I have lived, it is true, and was very moderately furnished with clothing. This is all for my labor. What man is there in the world that would do the work I have done for the same compensation? I make this statement, not out of any feeling of revenge to Mr. Aborns, for he has done only what hundreds of others have done. In many respects he is a good man; industrious, and, like hundreds—yea, thousands—of others, honest with everybody except his own family. I choose to live with him no longer; my reasons are my own. And I say again what right has he to impair my credit by punishing me? In the name of all that is just I solemnly protest against it. MARY E. ABORNS.

AN ENGLISH SCANDAL.

The Vice of Gambling — Distinguished Cheats at the Card-Table.

A London letter to the New York *Times* says the upper circles are agitated just now, rather by a great social scandal than by any political prognostications. The *Times* startled most of its readers a few days since by printing a very solemn leading article on the evils of gambling; and even those who were not in the secret must have suspected that there was a more serious reason for the article than the vague generalities on which it appeared to be based. It pointed out that the passion for play was becoming daily more furious, and consequently more ruinous: that stakes were continually rising, and that, in fact, reckless gambling had become one of the scandals of the age, and would, if not checked by the police of public opinion, ruin the morals of the country. Nothing was said of any particular event, but many people had already heard that an English military officer, who was also the brother of an English peer, had been detected cheating at cards at Monaco—the game was not whist, but baccarat—had been called a thief to his face, and openly denounced, and not been able—caught as he was in the very act—to deny his guilt. He had, however, the presence of mind—so the story ran—when kicked out of Monaco, to hasten straight to London, close from every club in the West End, and tender the resignation of his commission in the Army, with a demand for compensation under the recent act. It was at first thought that the matter had been compromised by the authorities, but that evening's *Official Gazette* appended the following significant announcement: "Major the Hon. Walter Harbord, of the Seventh Hussars, is removed from the Army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services."

The painful impression produced by this scandal has naturally been increased by the fact that it lowly one of several incidents of a similar kind which have recently occurred. Only a few months ago a well-known member of the Prince of Wales' club, the Marlborough, who is the son of one Duke and the son-in-law of another, and who held a high place in the public service, was exposed as a habitual cheat. He had long been suspected, and the talk about his singular luck at play had become so loud, that for the honor of the club it was deemed necessary to appoint four gentlemen to watch him, and thus the trickery was detected and exposed. There can be no doubt that the London clubs have done a great deal to foster gambling in its worst forms. The card-table forms the chief attraction in most of them, and it is said that at one house in Pall Mall throughout the whole twenty-four hours the sacred game is kept up by relays of players. However that may be, there can be no question as to the notorious prevalence of the doubtful amusement and of the consequences which flow from it. Wherever gambling is carried to a high pitch, a certain amount of fraud inevitably creeps in, and the stakes are now so high that they offer a dangerous temptation to poor men who are either keen for gain or desperate to retrieve losses."

THE JETTY SYSTEM.

Various Rivers Where it Has Been Adopted.

The Jetty system of improving and deepening the water on the bars at the mouth of the Mississippi having been adopted in a bill which recently passed the House, attention has been called by Representative Stannard, of Missouri, to the various rivers in Europe, where this plan has been used successfully. The river Trave, in Prussia, with 7 feet of water at its mouth, before jetties were resorted to, was deepened to 18 feet. The Oder, by this system, was deepened from 7 feet to 23 feet; the Warne from 6 to 13 feet; the Niemen from 10 to 12 to 20 feet; and the Pugel from 12 to 20 feet. The improvement of Pugel is not yet completed. In Russia, the mouth of the river Liban has been deepened from 6 to 16 feet, and the Pernau also from 6 to 16 feet. The great river Danube is a stream with a mouth much similar to that of the Mississippi. It had but 9 feet of water when in a natural state, but the application of jetties deepened it to 21½ feet. At the mouth of the Mississippi the work of dredging has been going on for a long time, and the water on the bar has varied from 14 to 18 feet. This process has deepened the channel, so that it is now probably several feet higher than if dredging had not been resorted to. By the jetty system proposed, a depth of 20 feet is to be obtained in thirty months, and this is to be subsequently increased to 30 feet.

A Tennessee Owl.

A curious story is told of an owl in Rutherford county, Tennessee. A farmer had for months been steadily losing his chickens until his flock was reduced to a very unprofitable number. He at last set a steel trap on an old dead limb upon which the bird of night was in the habit of lighting. It proved effective. But the owl, though "trapped," was by no means fastened. By dint of repeated efforts it succeeded in breaking the string that held the trap, and soared off with the latter instrument clinging to its leg. And now comes the wonderful part of the story: After the lapse of six months—on the honor of a respectable local journal—that owl was shot within ten miles of the farmer's house, and the trap was found with its grip on the bird's leg unrelaxed.

The New Postal Cards.

The new postal cards will be unlike those now in use. The color will be violet blue. The border and all directions as to where and how to write the name and address will be dispensed with. A monogram formed of the letters "U. S." will be printed on the card in black ink. This will be on the upper left-hand corner, across which will be the words "Postal Card." The vignette—Liberty, with her luxuriant tresses hanging down her back and confined by a cap—adorns the upper left-hand corner. The new cards will be identical in size with the old ones. They will cost $139 to manufacture, and will be ready for delivery about the middle of April.

TRANSFUSION.

An Interesting Experiment on Two Dogs.

[From the Buffalo Courier.]

An interesting experiment, involving the transfusion of blood, was made at the Buffalo Medical College, yesterday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, in the presence of the students of the College. The operator was William H. Mason, M. D., Professor of Physiology, who prefaced his experiment with a brief but interesting lecture on the transfusion of blood. The subjects upon which the operation was performed were two dogs, one a good sized mongrel, and the other a smaller animal, having something of the coach dog in his composition. The Professor was assisted by some of the members of the class, Mr. Charles Carey having charge of the larger animal. The larger dog was first held upon the table, and after being put under the influence of ether, the Professor proceeded to expose the carotid artery. The apparatus through which the transfusion was to be effected was then produced. This consisted of a simple India rubber tube about seven inches in length, and having at end a brass nozzle with a stop-cock. This tube was filled with a saturated solution of bi-carbonate of soda for the purpose of preventing the congulation of the first blood passing through, and of also preventing the ingress of air into the tube. One end of the pipe is introduced into the artery, and the animal laid aside, all the while unconscious of what was going on. The second dog then receiving attention, was promptly anæsthetized, and very soon thereafter Professor Mason had laid bare the jugular vein. The other end of the tube was inserted into the artery, and thus a perfect tubular connection established between the blood vessels of the two animals. The stop-cocks remained untouched, and the time for the more important use of the tube had not yet come. If the small dog must have blood from his larger and equally unconscious neighbor, there must be a reason for it, and this was soon supplied. In the second dog an artery was opened, and his life-blood permitted to ebb rapidly away. It continued to flow until respiration ceased, and he was to all intents and, purposes a dead dog. When the lungs had ceased to act, the flow of blood was instantly stopped, the stop-cocks attached to the tubes that connected the animals were opened, and the blood was allowed to flow from the larger dog into the smaller one which had been exhausted by the hemorrhage. Simultaneously with this, artificial respiration was induced by intermittent compression of the thoracic walls, and this was continued for a period of three minutes, at the end of which time the animal himself breathed, and was practically restored to life. A few minutes more, and the flow of blood was stopped, and the transfusion was then complete. The tube was removed, the ligatures were deftly placed around the blood-vessels which had been severed, and, as the narcotic effects of the ether passed off and the stimulating properties asserted themselves, there were two intoxicated canines, nothing the worse for the experiment, to testify to the comparative harmlessness of the experiment and the skill of the operator. Both animals were doing well at last accounts, and the Professor concluded his illustration by instructing the students that before trying the experiment upon human beings they should repeat it two or three times on animals.

TILTON AND WOODHULL.

The Woodhull Wants Her Character Vindicated.

Some of the New York papers having reported Mr. Tracy, in his opening speech in the Beecher trial, as calling Mrs. Woodhull "the most notorious prostitute the world has ever known," and others as "the most notorious preacher and practicer of free love that the world has ever known," it has given that modest woman a pretext for publishing a card. She demands a full retraction by the newspapers, and if they refuse, she threatens to begin proceedings to vindicate her character. She also says she probably owed them some indulgence as the blind partisans of Mr. Tilton, who, she said, must be a lunatic, judging from the absurd things he had sworn to with regard to his connection with her. She said he must certainly be crack-brained to swear to matters immaterial, which could be disproved by scores of witnesses. He had denied, she said, that he had slept in her house. On the contrary, she declared he had made it his home for a time, dining at her table, living in her parlors, writing at her desks. She said that she had frequently gone home at night with her husband to find Mr. Tilton writing at her private desk. As to bathing with him, it was absurd for him to deny what had occurred frequently, and what ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability do every day without a thought of immodesty in the act. As to not visiting her "fifteen or even ten times," as he had sworn falsely, and more than that, foolishly, for he might have readily sworn to twenty, he had frequently visited her in company with Gen. B. F. Butler, and others of political prominence. She spoke also of the absurd and false statements of Mrs. Moulton on the stand as to her visits to Mrs. Woodhull. Mrs. Woodhull stated that she was with many months a constant visitor to Mr. Moulton's house, and instead of their dating their ruin from their acquaintance with her, she, on the contrary, had reason to date her ruin from the acquaintance which Tilton and Moulton imposed upon her!

SNOW-BALLING FARMERS.

Scene in a Detroit Police Court.

"Snow-balling farmers," said Bijah, as he handed out a small boy.

"But," said the Court, after a long look over the desk, "suppose you had killed an honest, hard-working farmer by hitting him with a snow-ball!"

"I won't never do it again!" sobbed the boy.

"Suppose, my son, you had killed him, and his body had been taken to the morgue and word of the terrible affliction sent to his family. Imagine, bub, the terrible grief of his gray-haired partner, the tears and sobs of his children! Picture the scene to yourself. It is dark; a happy family has gathered around a cheerful stove hearth. They are waiting for husband and father to arrive with four pounds of brown sugar, half a pound of salaratus, five cents worth of molasses candy and three crash towels. A sleigh drives up. They rush to the windows and doors, crying: 'Father has come!' but a strange voice is heard. The door is opened, the man asks if Mr. Miller lives there, and then in a sad voice goes on to say that Mr. Miller is no more, a Detroit boy named Patsey Hern having murdered him with a snow-ball! Gaze on the picture, my son—imagine the sorrow and woe and desolation!"

"Oh! boo-hoo-woo!" wailed the boy.

"You see, my son, this world is becoming crowded for room, and if each one of us goes through life kicking and striking and throwing, some one will get hurt. Let your mind dwell on these things, my boy, and see if you can't get along after this without trouble. You may run home now, and if your father ever buys you a hatchet, and you cut his cherry tree, don't lie out of it when he asks who's been hacking at his standing timber.

HUMOROUS.

EPITAPH ON THE TOMBSTONE OF AN OHIO WOMAN.

Neuralgia worked on Mrs. Jones
Till 'neath the sod it laid her.
She was a worthy Methodist,
And served as a crusader.
Her obsequies were held at two,
With plenty of good carriages.
Death is the common lot of all,
And comes as oft as marriages.

It is remarked that there is one thing the Forty-third Congress will pass unanimously shortly—pass out.

A LITTLE girl on the train was asked what motive was taking her to the city "I believe they call it the locomotive," said the little innocent.

A PENNSYLVANIAN boasts that he makes a soap that would "wash a politician's character white as snow." There must be a good deal of "lye" about that soap.

AFTER waiting four years, a Michigan lover finally popped the question, and the girl answered: "Of course I'll have you! Why, you fool you, we could have been married three years ago!"

A POUGHKEEPSIE parent lately induced a croupy youngster to make quite a hearty meal of buckwheat cakes and "maple molasses," but the latter proved to be nice syrup of squills. The boy said he thought something ailed the molasses the very minute his father told him to eat all he wanted.

"I SEE very little of you," said an old gentleman at a Louisville ball to a young lady whom he had not met in a long time before. "I know it was the reply, "but mother wouldn't allow me to wear a very low-necked dress to-night, the weather is so cold.—*World.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,351.86
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Bahmeris, Christopher Ege.
Solicitor—John S. Bailey.

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Thanking you for t
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of the Dry Goods busi
noticed below, we can
from head to foot. In
salesrooms on the firs
and third floors to our
trade, easy and perfec
kept constantly runni
dozen, AT LOWEST
NEW AND DESIRABLE
DRESS GOODS!
At 25c, Extra bargains in Black Alpaca.
At 37½c, the best bargains in Black Alpaca we have yet offered.
At 50c, Extra Fine Black Alpaca, will compare favorably with goods sold at 60 to 75c.
Equally Good Bargains in
FINEST ALPACAS.
At 75c and $1.00, Most Remarkable Bargains in Real Silk Poplins—spring colors. These goods are well worth $1.75.
New Bargains in
COLORED DRESS SILKS.
Bargains in Rest Black Dress Silks, from $1 to $4 per yard; unsurpassed in the United States.
Extra Good Bargains in
Dress Goods!
From 12½c to 25c per yard.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.
Children's Dress Goods in great variety.
New Poplins, Pongees and Fine Dress Goods.
Latest Styles in Ladies' Made-up Suits, Shawls, Jackets, Sacques, &c.
WILLIAM SEMPLE

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WHOLESALE PRI
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
AT
Lowest Prices Known in the United

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, ... $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President,
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, ... $250,000.
SURPLUS, ... 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dirzion, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Long, Paul Hogus, Christ. Seibert, F. Habersman.
A. GROETZINGER, President,
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President,
WM. KEER, Vice President,
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 4, 1875.

The sleety character of the day yesterday contributed to a quiet time at the banks, the offerings being very few, and the current business light. The same may be said of general business. There is a pressure, however, in the several lines of business to sell, under the idea of closing out for spring. Whether this pressure is owing to the removals that are anticipated, or to monetary demands, or other causes, among them the enterprise of business men, we do not undertake to say. There is danger that the high pressure form of business may be overdone. In other departments than current business, all is quiet. There are quite many houses for rent, at generally reduced prices.

The result of the election at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was not altogether agreeable to all concerned. The Corn Exchange managed to get five members into the Board, a disproportionate number when other forms of business are considered. It will require forbearance to prevent seeds of discontent from springing up.

An important meeting will take place today at 2½ P. M., at the Chamber of Commerce, in the interest of cheap transportation.

Some of our cotemporaries in other cities think there is no difficulty in discovering symptoms of a gradual tendency in the money market towards greater ease, and a lower rate. We have already suggested the same thing. At this season of the year the loan market is usually in a condition of extreme ease. The forwarding of products is interrupted by the suspension of interior navigation, and the sale of large quantities of merchandise to all sections make the Atlantic seaboard cities creditors in the exchanges with all the commercial cities. For the first three months of the year, the banks are ordinarily full of money. But extended as the banks are seen to be when few are in want of money and the rates extremely low, there is a probability that the usual spring pressure may come to an end sooner than is usually expected. As yet, however, the money market here shows no change whatever, the supply continuing largely in excess of the demand.

—The Secretary of the Treasury, Monday, March 1, issued a call for the redemption of $5,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of 1862, to be paid on the 1st day of June, at the United States Treasury, at which date interest will cease. All the amounts called is in

TOUPON BONDS.

$50—No. 8351 to No. 10000, both inclusive.
$100—No. 23101 to No. 27500, both inclusive.
$500—No. 11101 to No. 13600, both inclusive.
$1000—No. 33701 to No. 39000, both inclusive.

—The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the month of February were as follows: On account of civil and miscellaneous, $4,606,233.80; War, $4,354,122 65; Navy, $1,066,155 65; Interior (Indians and pensions), $5,620,545 61; total, $15,789,359 11. The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1875.

Money, after loaning at 4, closed at 3, prime mercantile paper 4½ to 6½. Sterling was dull at 483@481½ for sixty days and 485@485¼ for sight. The customs receipts were $439,000. Gold was strong, opening at 114¾ and closing at 115. The carrying rates were 1, 2 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $260,000. The clearings aggregated $37,000,000. Government bonds were steady. Railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were neglected. Stocks opened active and strong, with a general advance in prices. The most marked advance and greatest activity were in Pacific Mail, Union Pacific and Northwest common. Pacific Mail rose from 30¾ to 38¾, receded to 38, and still later reached 39¾. Union Pacific advanced steadily from 42¼ to 43¾ on large transactions. Northwest common declined from 42 to 41¾, and subsequently rose to 42¾. The remainder of the list rose from ¼ to per cent. Before and at the second board there was a reaction of ¼ to 1¼ per cent. The greatest decline was in Ohios, which dropped from 26½ to 25¾. During the last hour the market was strong, with an advance of ¾ to 1¼ per cent. Pacific Mail rose from 38¾ to 39¾, and closed at 39¼ on large transactions. Union Pacific was very strong, and sold up to 43¾, and at the close there was no stock offered under 43¾. Northwest common advanced from 41¾ to 42¾, and closed at 42¾. Western Union rang off weak, and declined to 73¾. Ohios recovered from 25¾ to 25 3-4. Erie was exceptionally weak, and declined to 20 3-4. The other changes were less important. At a meeting of directors of the Pacific Mail Company, Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon and Oliver Ames were elected directors to fill the vacancies, and the resignation of Russell Sage was accepted. The transactions of the Stock Exchange to-day aggregated 220,000 shares, of wh l 50,000 were Pacific Mail, 31,000 Western Union, 34,000 Northwest, 6,000 Erie, 11,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 St. Paul, 10,000 Ohio, 4,500 Wabash, and 52,000 Union Pacific.

Government securities.—U.S. coupons of 1881, 119¾; 5-20's of '62, 114½; do of '64, 117¾; do of '65, 119¾; do of '65, 115¾; do of '67, 117¾; do of '68, 117¾; 10-40's, 110¾; currency 6s, 118¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 97; Tennessee, old, 65; do new, 65; Virginia, new, 62; do old 62; North Carolina, old, 25; do new, 24.

Stocks.—Canton, 60; Western Union Telegraph Company, 74½; Quicksilver, 20½; Adams Express, 89½; Wells, Fargo & Co's Express 85½; American Merchants Union Express, 63; United States Express, 90; Pacific Mail, 39¼; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 20½; do preferred, 42½; Harlem, 128½; do pref'd, 135; Michigan Central, 76; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97½; do preferred, 104; Reading, 84¾; Rock Island, 102½; New Jersey Central, 109; St. Paul, 30½; do preferred, 52¾; Toledo & Wabash, 11¾; do preferred, 25; Fort Wayne, 89; Terre Haute, 9; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 102; do preferred, 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 24¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 84; Burlington & Quincy, 105½; Lake Shore, 73¾; Panama, 97; Illinois Central, 100; Del. Lack. & Western, 93½; Central Pacific, 97; Union, 93¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 111¾.

LONDON, March 3—5 P. M.—Consols: money 93 3-16@93 5-16; account 93 5-16@93 7-16; new 5s, 107¾; do of '67, 107¾; 10-40's, 103; new 6s, 108; New York bonds, 92; Erie, 21½; do, preferred, 41¾. The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £21,000.

PARIS, March 3.—Rentes 81f. 60c.

Chicago Butter Market.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The inquiry was light, and a dull and weak feeling prevailed. The arrivals were fair, but the demand was restricted from all sources, and sales were limited. Re-packers made some enquiries, but several were not buying to-day, having withdrawn from the market at present, and the tendency of prices was in buyers' favor. A few lots of fresh made roll were called for, but otherwise nothing of consequence doing, packing grades particularly ruling very dull. Roll was quotable at 25@26c for fair to choice and fine in a retail way, 24@25c for fair to choice in round lots, and 18@20c for common. Packed grades dull; quotable 18@20c for low grades, 18@20 for medium to fair, 22@25c for good to choice shipping lots, and 27@30c for good to choice dairy, in a retail way, with fancy factory selling in a small way, 2 cents above these figures.

Cincinnati Iron Market.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—The market is quiet for pig iron, with less disposition to buy beyond the necessities of the hour, but prices are well maintained. Car wheel iron is relatively dull. Malleable iron is selling to a fair extent at previous prices, but carload lots can be bought at 2½c rates. We make the following quotations, showing the range of the market for all grades of pig iron, at 4 months, 4 ton: Charcoal hot blast No. 1, 2—No. 1, $24@25; No 2 do, $21; do mill, $20. Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee—No. 1, $27@28; No. 2, $26@27; mill, $26. Stone coal and coke iron—No. 1, $24@25; No. 2, $23@24; mill, $20@22. Charcoal cold blast No. 1, $30@35. Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee, warm and cold blast, $25@40. Blooms, $60@90.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Muck Bar.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Kloman & C Iron metal			7
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.			
Nimick & Co p	2	Lucy Furnace o	8
Isabella Furnace o	24	Cambria Iron Co p	12
Total			57
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.			
Byers McC & co m	2	Nimick & Co m	3
Shoenberger B & Co o	14	Kloman & Co	15
Graff B & Co o	6	J Rosmer m	2
M & Co m bar	9		
Total			46

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.

Trade movements have been somewhat restricted during the past few days in consequence of the very unfavorable weather, yet there is a very fair business doing, nevertheless; the general business outlook is of a favorable character, and present appearances indicate at least an average spring trade, as soon as the spring fairly opens up. The general course of the leading merchandise markets, as a rule, is steady, the principal exceptions being those articles which have been affected, or are liable to be affected by Congressional legislation.

There was quite a spirited meeting at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, and while considerable log of Commerce to-day, and while considerable log of Commerce to-day, and while considerable log

LATEST NEWS.

HARRISBURG.

The Free Pipe Bill Committed.

The Judicial Salary Bill Passed by the Senate.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 26, 1875.

SENATE.

Resignation.

Mr. W. A. Wallace resigned his seat as State Senator.

Free Pipe Bill.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Finance, reported as committed the Free Pipe bill, and asked that their report be read. It is as follows.

The committee to whom was referred Senate bill No. 66, known as the Free Pipe bill, to inquire as to the manner in which the bill will affect the revenues of the State, beg leave to report that the revenues of the State will be affected by diminishing the freights on railroads to such an extent as to make it necessary to supply the deficiency by the imposition of further taxation, and the friends of the bill suggest a tax on oil to be transported through the pipes proposed to be laid down; but as this cannot be done by the Senate, your committee return the bill as committed, with this report.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. ANDERSON, of Allegheny—Appropriating $10,000 to the Homeopathic Hospital at Pittsburgh.

By Mr. NEWMYER—To authorize outgoing Sheriffs in all counties where said Sheriffs are paid by salary to deliver to their successors all unfinished and unexecuted writs and process of every description.

By Mr. MCMULLEN—To amend a bill regulating pipe lines and establishing maximum rates.

Bills on Third Reading.

To protect the children of the Commonwealth in their rights to acquire useful grades. Passed.

A supplement to the act regulating divorces on the application of a relative or next friend of a lunatic wife. Passed.

For the formation and regulation of wharf companies.

Fixing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court, of Judges of the several Judicial Districts and separate Orphan Courts. Passed. It gives the Allegheny county Judges $7,000 per annum.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Bills on First Reading.

An act for the establishment of new counties in the Commonwealth.

Relating to the taxation of personal property.

For the appointment of a commissioner to revise the tax laws of the Commonwealth.

Defining the limitation of prosecution for forgery.

To authorize defendants to produce and examine witnesses in preliminary hearings before magistrates, and making it mandatory upon committing magistrates to hear such evidence when demanded.

A supplementary act relative to landlords and tenants.

A supplementary act relative to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes, providing that stockholders shall be liable to suits of laborers and operatives for the return to an execution of *nulla bona*.

To punish persons for carrying concealed weapons.

A supplementary act giving bounty on fox scalps in Butler county.

To prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors and for the preservation of order at soldiers' encampments and reunions

To prevent the spreading of contagious diseases among horses, cattle and stock.

Adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 4 P. M.

Bill Read in Place.

By Mr. CARSON—An act to repeal the tax on bituminous coal to one cent per ton, instead of three.

Acts appropriating money to different State institutions were read the first time.

Bills on First Reading.

An act to regulate the practice of dentistry, to protect the people against empiricism in relation thereto.

An act empowering camp meeting associations to employ a police force.

An act to provide means for securing the health and safety of persons employed in bituminous coal mines.

Pending consideration of the bill, the House adjourned.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1875.

Patents.

The House Committee on Patents reported against the extension of the Tanner car brake patent.

The Army Retired List.

The President has signed the bill for the relief of General Crawford and for other purposes. The effect will be to retain General Stickles on the retired list, with the rank of Major General, and also General Badeau, who was retired on the full rank of captain, and renders retired officers eligible to diplomatic or consular positions. The bill reduces in rank and pay a large number of officers, and General Crawford is the only officer promoted by the bill.

Bills Signed.

Among the bills signed by the President to-night are the Tax and Tariff bill and Army, Navy, and Postoffice Appropriation bills.

National Bank Reports.

The Comptroller of the Currency has called upon National banks for a report of their condition at the close of business on Monday, the 1st of March, instant.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States and lower lakes, rising barometer, northwesterly winds, colder, clear or clearing weather.

Railway Legislation in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—The Assembly to-night passed a bill considerably advancing the rates fixed by the Potter law. The Senate passed a bill to the same effect last night. There is some difference in the rates fixed by the two Houses, but the lowest rate is a large gain for the railroads over those allowed by the Potter law. The difference will probably be adjusted by a compromise between the two Houses.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—All the mills that suspended at Manayunk, Pa., on account of the freshet, are now in operation.

—The Democrats of the First Connecticut Congressional District have nominated Geo. M. Landers.

—Stephen W. Kellogg has been unanimously renominated by the Republicans of the New Haven (Conn.) district for Congress.

—The Kentucky Library will commence to pay off prizes drawn to day, a special fund of $95,000 having been set apart in the Farmers and Drovers Bank for that purpose. The President and manager of the Library also announce that a full list of all approximate tickets entitled to prizes will be published in a few days.

—The steamer Gothenburg has been wrecked on one of the Fourneaux islands, in Bass Strait, between Van Dieman's Land and Australia. She had on board eighty-five passengers and a crew of thirty-five. Of these only four persons are known to be saved. Three boats filled with passengers and the crew are yet to be heard from. The steamer had a large cargo, which included 3,000 ounces of gold.

—The annual election of directors of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railroad company, took place in Cleveland on Wednesday. Two-thirds of the stock was represented. The following were elected: J. H. Devereux, H. B. Hurlburt, T. P. Handy, L. M. Hubby, S. Burke, Jas. Barnett, Amos Townsend and Stillman Will, of Cleveland; B. J. Jewett, Herman R. Baltzer, and F. S. Leland, of New York; B. S. Brown, of Columbus, and R. M. Shoemaker, of Cincinnati.

—The Nebraska Aid Society has about finished clothing and feeding the grasshopper people, and are now putting measures on foot to furnish them seed. Three hundred thousand acres are to be supplied, and the Society has just started solicitors into Iowa, Illinois and the surrounding country for the purpose of collecting grains. General Brisbin has been sent to California. The State appropriation will not furnish 30,000 acres, and the aid voted by the Government is only available for seed. Many of the railroads furnish free transportation.

—The first result of the effect of the passage of the Civil Rights bill occurred at a Memphis theatre on Wednesday. Two colored men, who had purchased tickets for the dress-circle, applied for admission, and were refused and the money refunded to them. Another one, who was intoxicated, attempted to enter without a ticket, and was arrested by the police at the instance of the manager, who said it will make a test case of the constitutionality of the new law in the event of a suit being brought by those who had tickets.

Nic Nac Cream Biscuit is the latest novelty in the Cracker and Biscuit line. Sold by all grocers. Made by Marvin & Co., 91 and 93 Liberty street. MTH.

HOME NEWS.

More Arrests.

Chief Ross and Detectives Miller and Rafferty of the Allegheny police, yesterday arrested Thomas McCafferty, Tim McNamard, Mrs. Donnelly and Mrs. Kennan, for stealing iron from the P. F. W. & C. R. R. These same parties have all been receiving relief from the Allegheny Poor Board. They will have a hearing to-day.

The Signal Service Reports.

The Chamber of Commerce is in negotiation with the Signal Service Department to get the Department to furnish their reports a little earlier in the day, so that they can be of more service to river men. The proposition is to get the reports at noon instead of late in the afternoon, as is the present practice. The Chamber of Commerce has proposed to divide the expense with the Department—the Chamber paying for the telegraph and the Department for taking observations earlier in the day. It is probable the matter will be arranged as soon as Congress makes the appropriation for the Department for the coming year.

The Colored Puddlers.

A part of the detachment of colored puddlers from Virginia who are to work the furnaces at the Pittsburgh Bolt works, on Second avenue, near Frankstown, arrived in the city yesterday at noon and were at once put to labor. They were met at the depot by a delegation of puddlers, who stated the condition of affairs now existing in this city between iron workers and manufacturers, and offered to pay their way back to Richmond, but the proposition was declined. No opposition at all was made to the new men going to work, but in anticipation of trouble a constabulary force was on hand to repress any symptoms of outbreak. The remainder of the colored men, who missed connection with their train yesterday, will arrive to-day. The puddlers occupying the tenement houses of the company have been notified to make way for the new arrivals.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.

In another column will be found the thirtieth annual statement of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., which will repay a careful perusal. In addition to this statement, we learn by the President's last report that, notwithstanding the general depression of business last year the new business of this Company was one hundred thousand in 1874, and that this year nearly $3,000,000 are being paid to policy holders, ranging from *twenty to one hundred and fifty-two* per cent. These facts, together with its large accumulation of assets and low rate of expenses, speak volumes in its favor, and it is with the utmost confidence that we recommend any who are desirous of effecting an insurance on their lives to examine the record of this sterling institution. They will find, as we have found, that there is no Company anywhere conducted more carefully, economically and judiciously in the interests of the policy-holders than the Mutual Benefit.

Contract Awarded and Accepted.

As will be seen by the following from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday, the Keystone Bridge Company has been awarded and accepted the contract for building the Cincinnati Southern Railway bridge over the Ohio river at that city: "The Consulting Engineer of the Cincinnati Southern Railway, having perfected the necessary strain sheets and calculations to be attached to the contract, has completed the work in accordance with instructions from their superior, and while witnessing the performance they were politely requested to vamose the ranch. They did so, but in leaving they passed through the boat room connected with the establishment and satisfied themselves that mixed drinks were dispensed in quantities to suit. The information noted was accordingly made, and Martin gave $500 bail for appearing to-day. Treasurer Somerville yesterday tendered the Mayor the amount of money necessary to pay for a license, but the Mayor declined to receive it, and he said he would not take it if it was offered a thousand times. There are now five informations against Martin for infractions of the law. He will have a hearing on all of them to-day. The Mayor appears determined to put a stop to indecent exhibitions in this city, and he is right, Martin gave no exhibition last night.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Across the Continent" was produced last evening for the last time.

To-night Mr. Byron appears as *Ben McCullough* in the play of the same name.

Gough, To-Night.

The last lecture in the regular course of the Library Association will be given to-night by Mr. John B. Gough, who will discourse on "Man and His Masters." The lecture is new, and Mr. Gough considers it among his best. It is said to be full of vim and energy, and gives the finest opportunity for the display of the great orator's powers. Anything from Gough, however, is enjoyable, and the lecture to-night will be entertaining as well as instructive to those who wish to improve from its suggestive hints.

Germania Orchestra.

The concert by the Germania Orchestra at Library Hall to-morrow afternoon should be well attended. Previous entertainments offer the guarantee that the ensuing one will be good in every respect. Tickets are for sale at Gildenfenny & Hess', J. Zweidinger's and Geo. Toerge's.

Sunday School Benefit.

An entertainment will be given this evening in the hall of the Fourth ward school house, on Liberty street, Allegheny, for the benefit of the Canal Mission Sabbath School.

THE RIVERS.

Fears of Great Destruction of Property.

Although the rivers have been falling for the last day or two, they are gorged with ice to such an extent at certain points, that great destruction to property is imminent. The ice gorge at Kittanning is heaped up about ten feet over the water line and about even with the floor of the bridge. It is feared that when it begins to move, the structure will be swept away and the town of Kittanning inundated. Numerous families residing near the river were busy on the day Tuesday moving their household goods to high points so that if the water overflows the banks and floods the town, these articles will be in safe quarters.

The Kiskaminitis, which empties into the Allegheny near Freeport, is also gorged for a distance of several miles. If this should break, the distruction of property which would follow would necessarily be great.

The gorge gave way at Chartiers creek on Monday night, which resulted in the destruction of bridges Nos. 6 and 7 on the Chartiers Valley Railroad.

Reports came in from various quarters yesterday, stating that the river was moderated somewhat and that rain and snow were falling. The change however, which took place last night which caused a hard freeze may have a beneficial effect in preventing the ice from breaking up suddenly and may thereby be welcomed by those whose property is endangered. A large quantity of coal was shipped to southern cities yesterday, but a number of coal men would not take the risk, consequently deferred sending out their boats until a more favorable opportunity should present itself.

THE NEW BOUNTY BILL.

The Equalization of Bounties—How the Matter Has Been Arranged—The Law Which Has Just Been Enacted.

The new Equalization Bounty bill has passed both branches of Congress and only awaits the President's signature to become a law. As it is a matter of considerable interest to our soldiers, we herewith give it in full:

Be it enacted, &c., That there shall be allowed and paid to each and every non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, private soldier, sailor and marine, including those borne upon the rolls as slaves and Indians, who faithfully served as such in the military service of the United States, who have been honorably discharged from such service, the sum of eight and one-third dollars a month for all the time which such non commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, and private soldier, actually so served, between the twelfth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the ninth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. The provisions of this section shall extend to all soldiers who were mustered into the service of the United States and subsisted, clothed, and paid by the Government of the United States.

SEC. 2. That in case of the death, either before or after the passage of this act, of any such non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, or private soldier, or the allowance and payment shall be made to his widow, if she is not re-married, or, if there be no widow, or she has re-married, then to the minor child or children of such deceased non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, or private soldier.

SEC. 3. That in computing and ascertaining the bounty to be paid to any non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, or private soldier, or to his proper representative, under the provisions of this act, there shall be deducted therefrom any and all bounties already paid under the provisions of any United States laws.

SEC. 4. That no bounty under the provisions of this act shall be paid to or on account of any soldier who served as a substitute in the army, or who was a captured prisoner of war at the time of his enlistment, nor to any one who was discharged, on his own application or request, for other cause than disability incurred in the service, prior to the expiration of one hundred and sixty-five days, unless such discharge was obtained with a view re-inlistment, or to accept promotion in the military or naval service of the United States, or to be transferred to some branch of the military service to another, and such person did actually so re-inlist, or accept promotion, or was so transferred. And no bounty shall be paid to any soldier discharged on the application or at the request of parents, guardians, or other persons on the ground of minority.

SEC. 5. That every petition or application for bounty made under the provisions of this act shall therefore and specifically, be under oath and under the pains and penalties of perjury, what amount of bounty has been paid under the provisions of any United States laws to the non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner or private soldier, by whom or by whose representative the claim is made.

SEC. 8. That any attorney or agent who shall receive from any claimant a sum greater than ten dollars for the prosecution of any claim made under the provisions of this act, upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for a term not less than one year, or both, as the court or jury may adjudge, and shall forever thereafter be excluded from prosecuting claims of any nature whatsoever against the Government of the United States.

SEC. 9. That it shall not be lawful for any soldier to transfer, assign, barter, or sell his discharge, final statement, descriptive list, or other paper, for the purpose of transferring, assigning, bartering, or selling any interest in any bounty that may be due under of this act. And all such transfers, assignments, barters, or sales heretofore made are hereby declared null and void as to any rights intended to be so conveyed by any such soldier.

SEC. 10. That in any case where a person entitled to receive payment of bounty under the provisions of this act shall make application therefor, or where such application shall be made for proper representation of such person, being deceased, and the discharge of such person has been lost, it shall be competent for the accounting officers to receive, in lieu of the actual production of such discharge, proof of the actual loss of the same, and secondary proof of its issue and contents, together with proof of the identity of the claimant or person deceased, under such rules declining the character and form of the evidence as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. 11. That no adjustment or payment of any claim of any non-commissioned officer, musician, artificer, wagoner, or private soldier, or his proper representative, under the provisions of this act, shall be made, unless the application be filed within five years from the passage of the same.

SEC. 12. This section authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold so much money as may be needed to carry the act into effect at any time when there is not enough money in the Treasury to meet the requirements, and authorizing him, for the purpose of procuring such money, to issue and dispose of any bonds described in the act of July 14th, 1870.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

The United States vs. C. Genkinger. On motion of the District Attorney Reed, in default of an appearance to answer, judgment ordered to be entered against the defendant and in favor of the United States for the sum of eleven hundred dollars, the amount of the penalty and double the amount of tax.

In the case of the United States vs. stock of cigars and tobacco owned by William Kuechi, an motion of Hon. David Reed proceds of attachment and monition was ordered returnable on the first Monday in April.

James A. Stewart vs. the steam tug "Charlie McDonald." On motion of H. D. Gamble, Esq., proctor, leave was granted William Oaks to intervene.

The case of the Louisville Savings bank was referred to Register Rogers.

Ault & Cornforth, bankrupts, McKean county, made application for discharge and an order was made for final examination before Register Rogers. As soon as the theft was discovered the Chief of Police was notified, and the front office men have since been engaged in working the case up.

Mrs. Thornton, residing on Washington street, Allegheny, had her pocket picked in a Manchester street car last week. The pickpocket, however, repented of his evil deed and Tuesday evening returned the pocketbook, with its contents intact, stating that he was sorry for the theft. The pocketbook was laid on the door step, but when the folks of the house responded to the ringing of the bell the party who laid it there was not in sight.

Mrs. Thornton is responsible that those who are purchasing city warrants from policemen and others, and who expect to pay their taxes with them will be refused permission to make that use of them. City Attorney Bigelow expresses the opinion, after a careful examination of the question, that the Treasurer is not bound to receive the warrants as cash, but it is intimated that they may be received as such after the 15th of August next. The Controller is making all the warrants payable on that date.

Wm. Mitchell, a barber who lives on Clark street, was sent to jail yesterday by the Mayor for five days. He came home to his wife and threatening to perform an autopsy on her with a cheese knife. This case is almost equalled by the man who was in the habit of making his wife get up during all hours of the night and compelling her to sit on the edge of the bed, and sing for his amusement and edification such stirring songs as "Dot Leetle German Band," "Rise Up Wm. Riley," "Oft in the Stilly Night," &c.

We have received the March number of "*Vox Humana*," a journal devoted to the dissemination of musician information, and edited by Charles Barnard. It is a very neat publication monthly, but its chief charm is the readily intelligible and valuable information it gives on musical subjects. All the articles are good, and each contains some practical idea that can be understood by the non-professional musical as well as the professional. It is published by Messrs. George Woods & Co., the manufacturerers of the celebrated Woods' organs, and can be had by the agent, Mr. J. E. Phelps, No. 66 Fifth avenue.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

The GAZETTE is steadily increasing its circulation.

It is no use for O'Dwyer to buck against John McKee.

The new Chief of Police is not communicative to reporters.

Controller Brown, of Allegheny, who has been sick for some days, is again on duty.

The new Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce will organize on Monday.

Counterfeit ten dollar notes on a Poughkeepsie bank are in circulation in the East End.

Mrs. Robert White, of Allegheny, fell on Tuesday on Robinson street and dislocated her shoulder.

The recent destruction by water of the iron bridge at Mansfield will cost the county about $2,000.

A woman named Mrs. Kunzer, fell on Pike street, Allegheny, yesterday, and fractured one of her arms at the wrist.

The Fayette County Grand Jury has found a true bill against Hampton for the murder of Minehart, at Brownsville, a few weeks ago.

A horse and buggy and two sets of gold mounted harness, recovered by the police, are in the hands of the Chief of Police awaiting an owner.

A very pleasant Centennial Tea Party came off at West Bellevue Tuesday evening. A prominent feature of the entertainment was a "spelling match."

The Board of Guardians of the Poor have decided to levy a tax of one-half mill to meet expenses for the current year. This rate, it is thought, will yield $84,000.

The alarm of fire about six o'clock last evening, from box 245, at the corner of Frankstown and Lincoln avenues, was caused by nothing but a burning chimney.

Dr. Satterlee was thrown from his horse, near Bellevue, on Tuesday, and sustained severe bruises. The leg of the horse was fractured and the animal had to be killed.

Gilmore's Band passed through this city last night on their return from the Louisville Lottery. They took the eight o'clock express over the P. R. R. for Philadelphia.

Controller Warner was engaged yesterday in studying the act to revise, amend and consolidate existing laws for the assessment and collection of State taxes, and county, city, borough and township rates and levies.

Frozen potatoes are generally past recovery, and it may not come amiss, at this season, to publish the fact, for which an eminent chemist vouches, that placing them in cold water for six days previous to using will restore them as new.

The Commissioners have decided to extend the time for those intending to put in their claims for the reward offered for the arrest of Ortwein, until next Saturday. The reward will be awarded by one of the Judges or a jury to be properly chosen.

A couple of burglars entered a residence on Irwin avenue, Allegheny, on Tuesday evening but were frightened off. In making their escape they overturned a lamp, and the people in the house had as much as they could do to prevent a conflagration.

The Committee on Wharves and Landings of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved a number of bills. They also directed that those wharfmasters who have stone and other material lying on the wharf either remove them or pay wharfage.

The guards and keepers of the Penitentiary in Allegheny are to be uniformed. The uniforms are to be of blue cloth, and will be some what similar to that worn by the members of the fire department. They will also wear a large silver badge with the State coat of arms.

The Hawthorne Literary Society will hold an open meeting this evening in Crusade Hall, North avenue, near Federal street, Allegheny, to which the friends of the members are invited. We understand that the society intends soon to inaugurate a "spelling school."

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia Press Association will be held on the Tuesday morning next at the Union Depot Hotel, this city. A President, Secretary and Board of Directors will be among the business transacted at this meeting.

Agent Dean, of the Humane Society, yesterday afternoon arrested Andrew Zeitsman at the Connellsville depot for driving debilitated mules. The defendant was taken before Alderman Anderson, and a fine of ten dollars and costs was imposed upon him, he pulled out a fifty dollar bill and paid it.

Scene at the end of the winter. Plumber presents his bill. Impoverished householder looks over it, and then says, pondering: "Can't pay it." Plumber runs his eyes over the property and magnanimously replies: "Well, I'll tell you what I'll do, I'll take your house and ten dollars to boot and call it square."

A spelling match was held on Wednesday night at Trinity M. E. church in the Twelfth ward. The captains were Mr. R. L. Hamilton, Secretary of the Water Committee, and Mr. Geo. F. Larimer, Machinery Inspector. There were twenty-five spellers on each side. The contest proved to be a very close one, it was concluded to repeat it next Monday.

Informations have been brought by Thomas Rafferty, the Democratic candidate for Alderman in the Twelfth ward, at the late election, against a number of parties, charging them specifically, with illegal voting in several districts on election day. Charges have also been brought against two parties for interfering with the election. The cases will be heard by Alderman Donnelly.

Rev. J. W. Rutledge, of the Methodist church on Fifth avenue, was seriously injured yesterday while stepping off an Oakland street car, near Elm street, by being jammed against the car by a beer wagon. He was taken to the residence of No. 6, Clark street, where Dr. Jones attended him. His injuries are internal, and are of such a nature that it is feared they will prove fatal.

The auction sale of A. D. McKee & Co., on Market street, was robbed a few nights ago of $2,000 worth of goods. An entrance was effected in the rear of the building, the door having been forced open by means of a jimmy. The property stolen consists mainly of silk goods and laces. As soon as the theft was discovered the Chief of Police was notified, and the front office men have since been engaged in working the case up.

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PERSONAL.

Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, the new U. S. Senator from Minnesota, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Washington. He was greeted at the Union Depot by a number of old friends.

Hon. C. Knox and George Wilson, Esqs., were appointed Assistant United States District Attorneys yesterday vice "Lon" Adams, resigned. The oath of office was administered by Judge Wilson McCandless, and the young men entered upon their official duties at once.

Mr. John A. Ellsler, of the Pittsburgh Opera House management, is quite ill at his residence in Cleveland. His son, Harry E. Ellsler, left last evening to join him. We sincerely trust that Mr. Ellsler's illness is only temporary, and that he will soon be again in his usual health.

The Stitch in Time.

A "stitch in time" and an "ounce of prevention" are familiar utterances that convey important truths—more important than always strikes us. How many evils might we avert if we had crushed them out before they had time to take root? Bad habits might be anticipated, diseases nipped in the bud, and misfortunes generally headed off. In few things is the "ounce of prevention" more easily and advantageously applied than in caring for our teeth. Sound teeth and sweet breath amply repay the little care and labor they involve. Good care will ward off disease; an occasional examination of your teeth by your dentist will enable you to encounter the first attacks of disease and overcome them. The true professor of the dental art will take more pleasure in preserving your teeth than he will in extracting them or furnishing you with false ones, excellent though it be. We commend all our readers as an excellent and wholesome practice regular visits the to dentist for examination and preservation of the teeth. We can suggest none that we would prefer to our well known friend Dr. G. W. Spencer of No. 254 Penn street.

Centennial Tea Party.

There will be a meeting of the lady managers at the residence of Mrs. Judge Jones, Duquesne Way, to-day (Thursday), at 2 P. M. A full attendance is requested.

VIEWERS' REPORTS.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh.

The undersigned Viewers of Street Improvements in the City of Pittsburgh, appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county, authorized by ordinance, passed on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1874, a copy of which is hereto attached, to make an assessment of the cost and expense of constructing a Public Sewer on Diuwiddie street, in said city, upon the property benefited thereby under the provisions and in accordance with an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning streets and sewers in the City of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto respectfully report:

That having been first duly sworn and qualified according to law, they proceeded in the manner and according to the directions of said Act, to discharge the duties of their appointments; that having viewed the premises, they made an assessment of said cost and expense upon the property benefited, and caused a plot and statement to be made, as required by said Act; and having given the owner of each lot ten days notice of the time and place of meeting, they met on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1875, at the office of Board of Viewers in the city of Pittsburgh, heard all the complaints and evidence offered and having made all modifications and corrections which they deem proper, assessed the cost and expense of constructing said sewer upon the following property, upon each for the amount set opposite the name of the owner thereof viz:

Viewers' Report on sewer on Dinwiddie street, from Centre avenue to Fifth avenue.

Whole cost of sewer	$12,737 47
Printing ordinances and notices	15 00
Viewers' report	35 00
Serving notices	15 00
Making tracing	20 10
Viewers' time	180 00
	$13,000 57

BENEFITS.

	Feet.	Price.	
South side			
M. Kober	20	$4	80 00
H. Lingleleder	45	do	180 00
J. Dolan	45	do	180 00
Hubbard, Lippincott & Co	424	do	1,696 00
Phillips	48	do	192 00
John Moran	24	do	96 00
J. McNulty	24	do	96 00
T. McGinnis	24	do	96 00
J. Kelly	18	do	72 00
S. G. Walker	18	do	72 00
Mary Palmer	50	do	200 00
James McGinnis	24	do	96 00
J. C. Buffum	280	do	1,120 00
Wesley Grier	240	do	960 00
S. R. Reed	98	$3.92	
Deduct for amount paid on sewer on Centre avenue and now useless	300		92 00
			$5,228 00
North Side.			
T. Sweitzer	20	$4	80 00
E. Kelly	22.6	do	90 00
P. Purrecker	22.6	do	90 00
M. Brown	22.6	do	90 00
J. Hays	22.6	do	90 00
Hubbard, Lippincott & Co	580	do	2,360 00
A. Fisher	40	do	160 00
T. Fredrick	20	do	80 00
H. Sherman	40	do	160 00
J. McGinnis	20	do	80 00
John Shaffer	20	do	80 00
G. Bauer	40	do	160 00
John Shaffer	20	do	80 00
Charlotte Bloom	20	do	80 00
McFarland & Collins	20	do	80 00
J. Lindsay	20	do	80 00
W. Jarvis	40	do	160 00
W. C. Miller	40	do	160 00
Martin Donnelly	20	do	80 00
Sitzler & Grinder	40	do	160 00
R. Patrick	60	do	240 00
J. Woodson	20	do	80 00
Cyrus Shepard	20	do	80 00
J. Phillips	30	do	120 00
S. B. Cluley	42	do	168 00
Miss Shaffer	28	do	112 00
J. F. Clingan	70	do	280 00
Cap. Hazlett	40	do	160 00
			$5,640 00
Devilliers street.			
Fred Bauer	24	11c	2 64
James McDonald	24	do	2 64
Kleber Bros	48	do	5 28
—— Wilkins	24	do	2 64
J. Mahon	36	do	3 96
J. Heaney's heirs	48	do	5 28
A. G. Withers	48	do	5 28
G. Garrison	20	do	2 20
M. Neville	24	do	2 64
S. A. Ford	63	do	6 93
S. Church	68	do	7 48
S. R. Fleming	24	do	2 20
John Buchanan	20	do	2 20
George Kraus	20	do	2 20
G. Salb	20	do	2 20
J. Shubert	20	do	2 20
W. Colvin	20	do	2 20
G. Flocke	20	do	2 20
H. Turner	40	do	4 40
J. Shannon	30	do	3 30
J. McRoberts	8	do	88
A. Romer	38	do	4 18
William Patchell	42	do	2 42
A. Schnell	20	do	2 20
S. Geiger	60	do	7 59
J. Shultz	20	do	2 20
Davis street, East side.			
S. Logan	42	do	4 62
—— Moore	20	do	2 20
R. Evans	20	do	2 20
J. McCandlin	20	do	2 20
Mrs. Conagh	40	do	4 40
Mrs. Freizer	40	do	4 40
D. Jones	40	do	4 40
			$133 98
J. Benedict	40	do	4 40
Unknown	20	do	2 20
Unkown	20	do	2 20
R. Bockhart	78	do	8 58
W. Commons	30	do	3 30
W. J. McMillin	30	do	3 30
Mrs. Clark	30	do	3 30
Ellen Ellicott	60	do	6 60
R. Powers	45	do	4 95
J. Gaffney	24	do	2 64
J. Murphy	88	do	9 68
H. & M. Ambercrombie	63	do	6 93
J. Moore	20	do	2 20
A. Logan	20	do	2 20
A. Mooney	20	do	2 20
Phillips	20	do	2 20
P. Boyd	20	do	2 20
G. Fluecke	20	do	2 20
J. Wolfhart	20	do	2 20
F. Shubert	20	do	2 20
—— Eickel	20	do	2 20
J. Shannon	30	do	3 30
Jane Ellicott	30	do	3 30
A. Boner	38	do	4 18
L. Woodson	40	do	4 40
J. Kinlin	30	do	3 30
McClinge	30	do	3 30
Armstrong & Bolton	60	do	6 60
J. Bissold	30	do	3 30
Rupp	30	do	3 30
Jane Heastings	60	do	6 66
J. M. Brush	23	do	2 53
			$124 30
Erin street, East Side.			
J. Shaffer	132	do	14 52
Eliza Hays	22	do	2 42
Charles Hays	66	do	7 26
J. Shaffer	66	do	7 26
R. S. Hays	132	do	14 52
C. Hays	22	do	2 42
H. Hays	22	do	2 42
J. Shaffer	35	do	3 85
J. Brunnot	66	do	7 26
M. Tracey	22	do	2 42
E. McGovern	44	do	4 84
S. Herman	50	do	5 50
J. Dunlap	80	do	8 80
West Side of Erin street.			
J. Bay	41	do	4 51
Mrs. Hagan	30	do	3 30
H. Seiforth	20	do	2 20
C. H. Love	20	do	2 20
A. Smith	20	do	2 20
H. Ashka	40	do	4 40
J. Turner	40	do	4 40
Mary O'Neil	40	do	4 40
H. Flathe	20	do	2 20
Jacob Dornbacher	20	do	2 20
B. Burkhart	78	do	8 58
J. Helfman	42	do	4 62
G. Moore's Heirs	30	do	3 30
G. Robinson	30	do	3 30
J. Farron	30	do	3 30
H. Holt	20	do	2 20
Mary Whitney	15	do	1 65
Mrs. Coyle	40	do	4 40
W. H. Hall	30	do	3 30
Mary Mahoney	30	do	3 30
W. Love	61	do	6 71
			$151 91
Willow street, East Side.			
P. Everman	67	do	7 37
H. Hacker	20	do	2 20
J. Lindsay	20	do	2 20
Mary McConaghey	20	do	2 20
Radigan & Dirch	40	do	4 40
Marc McConaghy	20	do	2 20
Mary McConaghy	20	do	2 20
Mary McConaghy	260	do	28 60
Willow street, West Side.			
J. Shaffer	24	do	2 64
R. L. Hays	176	do	19 36
J. Shaffer	66	do	7 26
C. Hays	66	do	7 26
Eliza Hays	160	do	11 60
Perry street, East Side.			
H. Jones	60	do	6 60
F. Hallan	60	do	6 60
Porter's Heirs	260	do	28 60
J. Boswell	40	do	4 40
W. Austin	40	do	4 40
J. Vymick	20	do	2 20
C. Link	20	do	2 20
C. Johnston	27	do	2 97
—— Scott	60	do	6 60
West Side of Perry.			
Martha Porter	140	do	15 40
S. Myers	20	do	2 20
J. Beaugh	20	do